The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIV., No. 24. Whole No. 365. | NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1897. | Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

HP Douglas Dec 98

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Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

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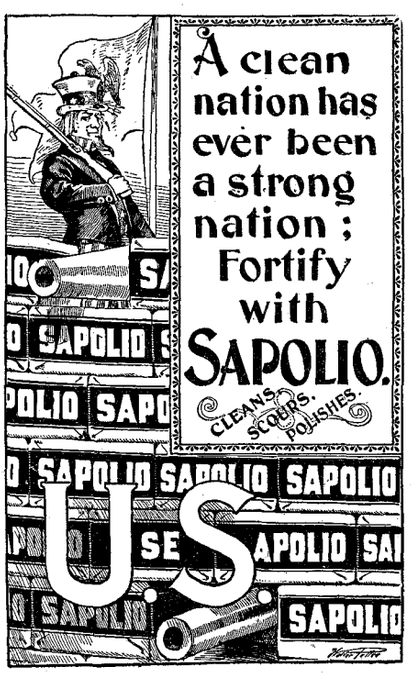

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NEW CONCORD, OHIO, Feb. 19, 1896.

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Dec. 18, 1896.

From MRS. JAMES FORSYTHE, New Concord, Ohio.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO.

Dear Sirs:—You ought to hear my husband talking about his "Little Doctor" as he calls it. He says he would not give it for all the doctors in New Concord. He is so much better, and I think he is still improving.

Yours truly,

Dec. 18, 1896. MRS. E. FORSYTHE.

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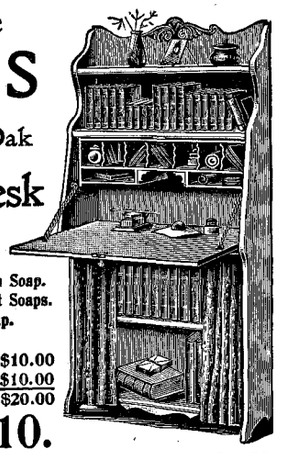

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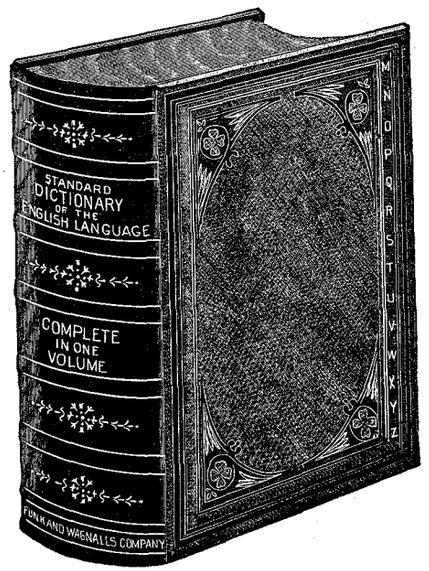

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ENTIRELY NEW FROM COVER TO COVER

It is not a reprint, rehash, or revision of any other work, but is the result of the steady labor for five years of *over twelve-score of the most eminent and authoritative scholars and specialists* in the world. Nearly 100 of the leading universities, colleges, and scientific institutions of the world were represented on the editorial staff. *Twenty United States Government experts* were also on the editorial staff. *Over* **$960,000** were actually expended in its production before a single complete copy was ready for the market. Never was any dictionary welcomed with such *great enthusiasm* the world over. As the *St. James Budget*, London, declares: "It is the admiration of Literary England. . . . It should be the pride of Literary America." The highest praise has come from all the great American and British newspapers, reviews, universities, and colleges, as well as all classes of intelligent men and women everywhere.

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THE SATURDAY REVIEW, London, says: "The scheme and execution of the book are alike admirable." . . . "In substantial merit we think the Standard Dictionary *decidedly preferable to the much-advertised Century.*"

THE STANDARD, London, says: "Comparisons may be odious, but when a work of reference is concerned they are inevitable. The Standard Dictionary, in its wealth of vocabulary, *leaves even the Century far behind;* and not only in comprehensiveness, but in exactitude of definition its merits are unquestionable."

Prof. SAYCE, of Oxford University, England, the Eminent Philologist, says: "The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . *It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language.*"

Judge TOWNSEND, of Yale, Prof. of Law, says: "I have carefully compared the *Standard* with the *Century* and the *Webster's International* Dictionaries and as a result have already purchased two copies of the Standard Dictionary, and take pleasure in giving an order for a third copy. The plan, the execution, and the scope of the work make it *indispensable.*"

President J. W. BASHFORD, of Ohio Wesleyan University, says: "After a comparison of many words I am quite convinced that *the Standard surpasses the Century Dictionary* in careful and accurate definition of words, and in its illustrations, as well as the number of words defined." (Later): "I say more emphatically than ever before that it is *by far the best* dictionary in the English language."

A. G. WILKINSON, Ph.D., a Principal Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office since 1869; formerly Professor of Languages, University of Missouri, says: "*The high authority of the Standard Dictionary* is one of its most important features. Being *several years later than any other similar publication,* and more distinctively the work of specialists in all departments of the language, its superiority in this respect is unquestioned. I should give it the *preference on all disputed points. . . . It is the most perfect dictionary ever made in any language,* and I have them and consult them in six different languages almost daily."

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But there
Rem[illegible]

The Standard Dictionary.

Questions Answered.

B. H., Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "I am at a loss to understand your chart of ***Colors, Spectra,*** and ***Formulas.*** The colors as samples are all right according to accepted notions of colors and shades, but what about the formulas that accompany them? I have tested several of these with pigments, and find the proportions set forth in the table to be far from the result desired, principally because the quantity of black prescribed completely destroys the effect of the other colors. I shall be glad if you will favor me with an explanation of the cause of this, for, from my view-point, whatever *theory* of color may be embraced by this chart, the practical application of the formulas it contains does not seem to be possible."

Reference to page 1721, column 3, of the Standard Dictionary would have saved "B. H." a great deal of labor and time. Before the publication of this dictionary there was no ***standard of colors,*** and it was only after exhaustive investigation, involving considerable labor and expense, that the editors of the Standard established one. No less than $5,000 was expended to obtain a result that should be acknowledged authoritative by all concerned in the use and production of colors.

Beginning at line 8 and continuing to line 13, under the caption, "Table of Colors," on page 1721, the Standard Dictionary declares that: "To obtain the desired color, its components must be blended, not by mixing pigments, which will not give the proper result, but in the following manner: Seven standard disks must be prepared, each from three to five inches in diameter, with a small hole at the center for the axis and a radial cut from center to periphery. The white disk must be of the purest white cardboard; the others should be cut from light cardboard or heavy drawing-paper, and painted each with its proper color. For the black disk use a mixture of the best lampblack in a solution of shellac in alcohol, applying it with a bristle brush like an oil-paint. Experiment will show the proper proportions to leave the surface even, firm, and dull. The remaining five disks are to be painted respectively with the best English vermilion, mineral orange, light chrome yellow, emerald-green, and artificial ultramarine blue. The pigments should be mixed with a thick solution of gum arabic in water, to the consistency of oil-paint, and applied with a bristle brush. The color must be even and the paper completely covered."

The practical value of the color-standard can not be over-estimated. Few persons expect to find in a dictionary complete instructions for a dyer to dye his stuffs, for a painter to mix his shades, or for a printer to color his ink. If such a thing were done, the dictionary would be no more than a technical library. But even if it were of no use to a dyer, painter, or printer on account of these omissions, its *motto must be*, "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number." However, it is of use to these [illegible] if they acquire the necessary disks and r[illegible]t-chines. Here are some examples of t[illegible]al value of the Standard Dictionary ta[illegible]r-formulas: *A* sends word to *B* tha[illegible] his house painted in "écru" trimme[illegible] brown," the blinds to be "Siberian[illegible] a rotation machine the black, whit[illegible] green disks, and sets them by the f[illegible]a 19, white 53, yellow 21, green 7. H[illegible]s th[illegible] combination, which blends, giving the exact tint that *A* desired, and if he knows his trade *B* then mixes a paint, *using any colors he thinks best*, to match the color of the blended revolving disks. Proceeding the same way for the other colors, *before he leaves his shop* he has his paints mixed to the exact shades desired by his customer. *C* in London wishes to order from *D* in Lyons silks of a certain shade. He sends the formula to *D*, who sets it up on a cyclo-spectrum or color-wheel, and sees exactly what *C* requires.

The foregoing examples will serve to show the practical application of the ***Standard of Colors,*** which was based on Nature's own unvarying standard, the Solar Spectrum, and was founded on commercial usage.

D. B. L., Hamilton, N. Y.: "We have heard of 'walking dictionaries,' but nowadays we need 'running dictionaries,' or, at least, a daily supplement by morning mail. Can't you manage in some way to get every new word into your great work, the Standard Dictionary, within twenty-four hours after its birth? ***Trocha*** has been in Cuban news for a month or more, and yet we can not find it in any of our dictionaries, and will never be sure of its meaning till we do."

The rapidity with which new words are made, or foreign words become Anglicized, almost warrants the periodical issuing of a dictionary supplement. But the publishers of the Standard Dictionary are alive to the necessity of keeping pace with the language, and have embodied in the latest edition of this lexicographical masterpiece a large number of words which have come into use, or become Anglicized, since its appearance. In this connection the word ***trocha,*** which the Standard defines as "a trench, specifically, in Cuban warfare, a military entrenchment,' together with such term as ***gearing*** as applied to bicycles, ***fluoroscope, eidoloscope, deflation, Cathode rays, skiagraph, Roentgen rays, Uitlander, nidologist, nidology,*** and a host more, not to be found in other dictionaries, have been added to the vocabulary of the Standard Dictionary, which has been acknowledged the peer of lexicographical reference books.

G. M. O., Ridgewood, N. J: "Please give the modern up-to-date usage of the words ***sewage*** and ***sewerage.*** Recently I claimed that sewage alone should be used to express the waste matter carried by sewers, and in our local journal received the following reply: 'It seems like a waste of time to be under the necessity of pointing out to Dr. O. what he might have learned from any good dictionary that ***sewerage*** and ***sewage*** are convertible terms with modern usage, and the weight of authorities favoring ***sewage,*** which he prefers, rather than ***sewerage,*** which I used in a recent communication to this paper.—M. T. R.' Are these words convertible?"

The Standard Dictionary, cited as authority by all state courts and so recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, under the department of Faulty Diction says: "***Sewerage*** is the system of sewers, ***sewage*** the waste matter carried away in them." In the definition of ***sewage,*** the Standard stigmatizes the use of this word for "the system of sewers" as "a loose usage"; but tho ***sewage*** has been used as synonymous of ***sewerage,*** the Standard Dictionary condemns the use as faulty diction.

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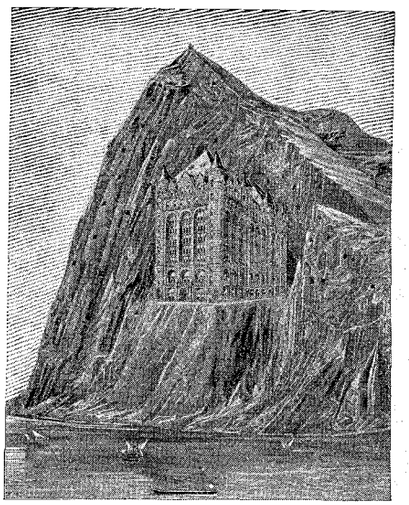

...HAS...

Assets, $19,541,827

Income, $14,158,445

Surplus, $4,034,116

Claims Paid, over $26,000,000

FIVE YEARS' STEADY SWEEP ONWARD.

	Dec. 31—1891.	Dec. 31—1896.	Increase in 5 Years.
Assets	$6,889,674	$19,541,827	$12,652,153
Surplus	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
Income	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
Insurance in force	157,560,342	320,453,483	162,893,141
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 24 NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 365

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

...T RESULTS OF SPRING ELECTIONS.

...of April elections in the Middle West are quite ...interpreted as indicating a remarkable political re... election in November. In Cincinnati, Columbus, ...field, and some other cities in Ohio Democrats ...versing the big McKinley pluralities recorded in ...eveland went Republican by a decreased plurality. ..., Governor Pingree's candidate for mayor was ... Democrats. But the overwhelming election of ...arrison, son of the murdered World's Fair mayor, as ...or of Chicago, on a liberal platform specifically indorsing the ...Democratic national platform of last November, is considered of ...eptional political significance. The features of the contest ...uggested by the following tables of returns:

...Total vote of Chicago, November 3	350,485
...cKinley	200,747
...rican	144,736
...Kinley's plurality	56,011
...otal vote [Chicago *Record*, Ind.], April 6	291,221
...arter H. Harrison (Democrat)	144,675
...M. Harlan (Independent-Citizens')	68,959
...C. Sears (Republican [machine])	58,406
W. Hesing (National Democrat. Business Men)	16,244
John Glembeck (Socialist Labor)	1,225
H. L. Parmlee (Prohibition)	852
J. I. Pierce (Independent)	773
F. H. Collier (Independent)	87
Harrison's plurality	75,716
Harrison's majority over all	1,871

Some Republican papers scout the idea that these results and the national administration have any connection, but they find the returns especially significant of local revolts against bossism, particularly in Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago. The journals which turned to McKinley on the "sound-money" issue insist that the administration recognize a rebuke thus early for side-tracking that question in the interests of protection.

Harrison on His Own Election.—"I attribute the success of our ticket to the fact that we made an honest and above-board fight on the question of municipal reforms. We held the full percentage of last fall's Bryan vote, making the ordinary allowance for the falling-off from a national to a municipal campaign. In addition, we received a large accession of McKinley Republican votes, and more than split the gold Democratic vote in half. In spite of attempts to alienate the Populist and silver Republican voters, they stood to us to a man. I feel that the issues that contributed most largely to our success are from the natural desire of Democrats to support their regularly nominated ticket, the disgust of the people with the abuse by the present Administration of the civil-service law, and a general desire for a greater degree of personal liberty. I use this expression in the commonly accepted German sense, calling attention to the fact that no race of people draws a sharper line of demarcation between liberty and license than the German. I want to assure *The Journal* that for the next two years Chicago will have a rigidly conservative, honest, and economical business administration, and that the city will be as law-abiding as any city of its size in the world."—*Telegram to The Journal* (*Bryan Dem.*), *New York.*

Some Chicago Interpretations.—"'We met the enemy and scattered, and we are theirs.' . . . Mr. Harrison's election is the result of local causes; but, nevertheless, it will be heralded as a sign of national politics. It certainly will inspire more furious attacks upon sound currency, and is not unlikely to be used as an excuse for obstructive tactics in the tariff debate in the Senate. It may mean millions of damage to international and interstate commerce. We are sorry to say it, but it is simple truth that 'we told you so.' Meanwhile the Republicans are neither discouraged nor disheartened. Two years will breed change. There was a famous off year in which the elections in every State went adversely; even 'Maine went hell bent,' but not 'for Governor Kent.' But at the Presidential election the Democrats were routed. It will be so again in 1900; but, for the present, the enemy has gained an advantage."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*).

"The only feature of the contest which excites any surprise is the remarkably small vote cast for Judge Sears. With all the resources of the Republican machine enlisted in his behalf he finished a bad third, being beaten by Harlan, who had incurred the enmity and especial opposition of the Lorimer-Hertz-Pease gang. Judge Sears's defeat marks the annihilation of an insolent and dangerous troop of political bandits, and in this fact the people of Chicago may find cause for self-congratulation."—*The Chronicle* (*Nat. Dem.*).

"Since Mr. Harrison owes his election to votes drawn from both parties, and since his plurality is so great, he has every encouragement to give the people a good administration. He can feel that he will have the people behind him as long as he does well, and that he can afford to rise to a certain extent superior to party."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*).

"As the result of this election shows, Chicago is not ripe for a reform. Two thirds of the voters declare for machine rule and the other third showed so little judgment as to change their chiefs in the midst of the battle. The next two years will satisfy all honest friends of reform that a change of system is absolutely necessary. Those men who started the independent movement will be ready to renew the fight until victory is certain."—*The Staats-Zeitung* (*Ind. German*).

"Despite the triumph of one machine at the expense of the other's candidate, the battle will go down in our municipal annals as the greatest Waterloo ever met by bossism and gangsters in

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more remarkable for Harlan's great race with the allied machines against him than for Harrison's victory."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*.

Cause for Alarm.—"The son evidently stands for all that has made the father so detestable to the people of Chicago. His main idea of municipal government is the protection of gambling-houses and brothels; the evasion of the law rather than the enforcement of it. Did Mr. Bryan, when he telegraphed his congratulations on a victory gained on such terms, mean to approve of such malad-ministration of municipal affairs? We think well enough of the defeated candidate to believe that such was not his meaning. Nevertheless he has made a sorry mistake; and one that will lessen the ardor of his supporters. The meaning of the victory, therefore, has little relation to the great issues involved. The program was free silveristic; but it was not a triumph of free silverism. It was socialistic in its declarations against the department-stores; but all the candidates, we believe, stood upon that issue. It is an event over which it is easy to grow pessimistic; one, indeed, which must be viewed with general alarm. Chicago, for several years, has been the canker-spot in the national organism; and the triumph of Mr. Harrison is nothing but the assertion of the spirit of the great riots, the incendiarism, the Jacobinism, that have for several years distinguished Chicago above all other American cities."—*The News (Dem.), New Haven, Conn.*

CARTER H. HARRISON.

The Ohio Results.—"The people of Cincinnati have won a magnificent victory. The most autocratic and corrupt boss that ever disgraced Ohio politics has been overwhelmingly defeated. The best people, regardless of party, united in support of the fusion candidate and Mr. Tafel will be the next mayor of the Queen City. They deserve the congratulations of all lovers of good government. The result in Cincinnati is not a partizan victory. It is a triumph of honesty and common decency over machine politics and corruption. It marks the dawn of brighter days for Cincinnati and will serve as warning to bosses all over the country that the people will not long tolerate such damnable methods as have characterized the reign of Boss Cox."—*The Plain Dealer (Bryan Dem.), Cleveland, Ohio.*

"The situation was a familiar one in each Ohio city on election day. The Republicans in every case went to the polls confident that they could ride through every chance of defeat by scorning the help of the Independents. It is singular that they almost everywhere forget that in order to elect Major McKinley they had to teach many thousands of men their first lesson in independence, and that that lesson, once learned, leaves a deep impress on the mind of the American citizen, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican by profession."—*The Journal (Ind.), Providence, R. I.*

"One of the earliest results of the Democratic victories in Ohio is a renewal of the row in the Republican organization of the State. The Foraker faction is extremely active and making a strong fight for delegates to the state convention. If they succeed in securing a majority Governor Bushnell will be renominated, and not Mr. Hanna but 'some other good Ohio man' will be indorsed for Senator."—*The Times (Ind.), Washington.*

Reaction that Will Grow.—"A party new in administration always loses when it comes to apportioning the spoils of victory. It is a more significant lesson in the recent election. Republican pledges of the great things the advance agent of prosperity would do have turned out a bitter mockery. Times are not improving with the great producing class. Wages are on the down grade. Products are falling in price. It is clear the purchasing power of the people is at its lowest ebb. And all the remedy the McKinley Administration and the Republican Party has to propose, with that disturbing element, an extra session in progress, is a monstrous bill to increase the taxation of the people, which has still further embarrassed business. Currency reform of any kind is shelved, at the dictation of trusts interested in tariff jobs. The pretense of international bimetalism, sustaining the basic principle of the free-coinage party, is simply making converts to the right side, who look through the pretense and grasp the essentials of renewed prosperity. On the other hand, the gold Democrats and Independents are insulted and humiliated by the revival of McKinley taxes in a more odious and oppressive form than was ever dreamed of. It was not for this they changed their party relations. They feel that they have been deceived and duped. We believe the reaction against the Republican Administration and Party will gather accumulating force. The congressional elections next year, like the election of 1890, following the McKinley tariff, will show the return of a large Democratic majority to the lower House. The Democratic Party is pulling itself together, full of hope and determination. The divisions of last year are disappearing, and great multitudes, realizing the shallowness of Republican pledges and the enormity of McKinley remedies, are gathering about the old camp-fires. Hence the sweep of Democratic victories at the spring elections."—*The Post (Bryan Dem.), Pittsburg.*

Partizanship to Blame.—"Nothing was so sure to beget a violent reaction as abandoning the reform of the currency and taking up the cause of high protection and forcing it through Congress at this time. Political sagacity dictated that such a course be strenuously avoided and that every effort be made to foster confidence, allay distrust and uncertainty, and encourage the revival of industry and trade, which was struggling to begin. Instead of taking the course calculated to retain the strength which had been brought to the party by the sound-money sentiment, the Republican leaders at Washington and to some extent at state capitals, and especially at the capital of this State, have used the advantage of a victory which was largely non-partizan to carry out designs of the most partizan character. It is needless to specify, but that which is embodied in the Dingley tariff bill is enough in itself to account for the political reaction. The situation is greatly to be regretted because it is full of peril."—*The Times (McKinley Ind.), New York.*

Lies Can Not Win Another National Election.—"Wall and Lombard streets are too parsimonious in local elections. They did more on credit at the last election than they did on ready cash, altho cash was abundant. They promised every laborer a place at high wages, every boss a political job, every merchant ready sales at higher prices, every farmer a good market, every manufacturer a demand for his goods at any price he might fix, and generally they promised everything good to everybody. . . . Now, the election is over, Wall and Lombard streets repudiate their contracts. We warn them that this repudiation will be a costly job, and if they keep on repudiating their contracts to give good times they will be thoroughly discredited before the next general election, and it will take a great deal of money to supply the place of credit which they will have lost. . . . That they are at work on schemes everybody knows, but it will take a great deal of money to take care of the elections. They can not run them again on lies. The elections in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and everywhere else so far as heard from, show that the people are not satisfied with McKinley prosperity. A strong reaction has already set in, and is certain to continue, because the promised good times can not come on the gold standard."—*The Silver Knight (Bryan Pop.), Washington.*

Significance or No Significance?—"For all the bearing they have upon national or even state politics they might as well have been elections of church-wardens or of boards of directors of railroad corporations. It is consequently the merest silliness of partizanship to treat these elections as tho they indicated a reaction from the Republican tide which swept over the country last fall.

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Without exception they turned upon issues purely local and personal."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"The winning party in a national election almost invariably loses ground in the local elections occurring during the following 'off' years, and there is no exception to the rule now. There will be plenty of time for the Republicans to regain the full strength before the congressional elections of 1898."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

"The party has now been in power for one month and three days. In that time it has passed its promised remedial measure through one House of Congress. This is a record of speedy accomplishment without parallel in the history of the country, or probably of parliamentary government. Still, so far as the elections are indicative of the continuance of commercial depression they may act as a salutary spur upon the party in the Senate."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"As the Harrison party inserted in their platform a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, the victory in Chicago will be hailed all over the United States by the Popocratic Party as a free-silver victory, with the horizon of 1900 looming up with William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for President and John C. Altgeld of Illinois for Vice-President. It is a fortunate combination and will draw out in 1900 a full vote against Bryanism and Altgeldism in every form."—*The Evening Wisconsin* (*Rep.*), *Milwaukee.*

"The first lesson of the elections, East and West, is unmistakably against the boss system as it is executed to-day by the Platts and Coxes and Pingrees. It is against the assumption by a single man of power to control nominations, to dictate all legislation, and against the new process of 'jamming.'"—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

"The Republicans have carried Rhode Island by something less than 11,000 plurality. This is about the same as their margin at the state election a year ago, four months before the break in the Democratic Party at Chicago. In November last McKinley carried the State by 22,978. New England and the East remain sufficiently solid for all practical purposes, but the middle West is much more shaky."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

NEW AND OLD JOURNALISM.

THERE is sufficient indistinctness in the term "new journalism" to lend interest to the numerous attempts to define it. John H. Holmes, for more than twenty-five years editor of the Boston *Herald*, describing the modern American newspaper as a growth out of the national life (*Munsey's*, April), expresses the opinion that the features of "new journalism" are not altogether bad. A distinguishing feature is the execution of undertakings which involve enormous expense of service, of illustration, and of printing-machinery. On the subject of general newspapers as distinguished from special journals, he says:

"In the production of a daily journal which is not distinctly a class newspaper, the modern editor is often criticized for attempting too much. But why should the journalist be condemned for doing in his own line what every successful merchant does in his? There is, for example, in New York a great dry-goods firm which fills a building in upper Broadway with lines of goods adapted to the wants of the people who naturally congregate in that locality. The same firm has in Grand Street another establishment filled with goods adapted to East-side patronage. If this firm should transfer to its Broadway establishment the stock of its Grand Street house, and *vice versa*, the censorious would be justified in predicting bankruptcy for both shops. The journalist has his Broadway business and his Grand Street business, but he must, and can, conduct them under one roof; his paper must circulate in upper localities and lower localities.

"Huge circulation is exceedingly profitable. It produces a revenue from the sale of the paper, and a still greater revenue from the volume of advertising, which naturally seeks such an avenue to publicity. Vast circulation and vast revenue are the incentives which spur the 'new journalist' to action. But the aim of the true journalist has a longer range. He can not ignore commercial results; they are, of course, essential; but beyond them he has another purpose—power. Yet, in the achievement of this end, he is confined to a very limited space in his own journal. To produce revenue he gives up twenty columns to space; to gain influence, he is circumscribed to three. But if he does not have revenue, if he does not give up the twenty columns, then he can have no influence, because he can not get the circulation without supplying what circulation demands. . . .

"Seven eighths of any American newspaper is perishable stuff; it is the other eighth that leavens the whole mass. In the whole range of American journalism there are to-day probably not more than seven or eight thinking newspapers. All the rest are echoes. A man who reads the daily exchanges of the country may see an idea travel from the Atlantic slope to the Pacific and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, as visibly as a train of freight cars runs over the Vanderbilt system.

"A few men sitting in a few editorial rooms launch the ideas that create public opinion. They do not go out into the street to ascertain the sentiment of the country. They make the sentiment of the country. Their thought will come back to them in railroad-cars, in hotels, in clubs, in drawing-rooms, at dinner-tables, in casual conversation; and they can recognize it. Their business is to make this country think as they think, and they do it just as effectively as a Carlyle, sitting in the obscurity of a Scottish farmhouse, can, through his printed page, influence the thought and movement of the world."

In this connection may be cited from another source an illustration of what is termed "a species of the new journalism, largely different from that usually thought of under that designation, but which can be considered as no more commendable." *The Kingdom*, of Minneapolis, gives the illustration as "one of the most glaring instances of partizan prejudice and monstrous and deliberate suppression of the truth on the part of the conservative press of America":

"The New York *Nation* [weekly reprint from *The Evening Post*], a paper widely read and relied upon by a large number of people as a trustworthy authority in all matters political and social, in order to offset what it considered to be certain dangerous socialistic tendencies in the United States, published an article [September 17] on New Zealand, declaring the utter failure of the progressive legislation enacted and the social experiments undertaken in that country, and that the country had been plunged into a most serious and alarming condition in consequence thereof.

"Mr. W. P. Reeves, now residing in London as the official representative of New Zealand, promptly wrote a reply to the article, pointing out the utter falsity of its statements and the wrong impression it sought to convey, and sent it to the editor of *The Nation*.

"And *The Nation* refused to publish the letter!

"Mr. Reeves was the recognized leader in the New Zealand Parliament during the entire period in which the social legislation which has made New Zealand famous was passed. He himself was the father of sixteen out of the twenty-five labor bills which became law, and his familiarity with the history and present conditions of this country is intimate and detailed.

"When Mr. Reeves wrote to *The Nation* he did so in his official capacity as agent-general. As he himself declared, 'There is no Tory paper in England that would refuse to publish such a letter, however prejudiced the editors might be against social reform.'"

The Kingdom publishes Mr. Reeves's letter in its issue of March 26.

A Railroad Paper on Supreme Court Decisions.—Of the comments of railroad journals on the recent decision of the Supreme Court against railway pooling none appear to be more striking than the following (*The Railroad Gazette*, New York, April 2):

"There is no denying that the argument of the majority of the Court is the easier of the two to maintain. The side of the strict constructionists is pretty sure to win as long as the issue depends upon pure reasoning. It is interesting to note that only a few months ago the Brown case was decided by the Supreme Court (compelling unwilling witnesses to testify) by a vote just like this one, 5 to 4; but in that case the majority were in favor of the application of the rule of reason, so-called, denying the forcible

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arguments of the minority in favor of strict construction. Curiously, the dissenters were the same then as now, Messrs. White, Field, Shiras, and Gray. Then they were strict constructionists; now they take the opposite view. In the present case Mr. Justice White has the difficult task of combating what seems to have been the plain intent of frivolous-minded Congress, with the question complicated by a divided public opinion. In the case of the constitutional exemption of unwilling witnesses, most of the issues depended upon history. It seems a pity to have to spend so much effort in the attempt to discover what Congress really meant, when in all probability, if the facts could be known, the attitude of many of the members—very likely of a number large enough to hold the balance of power—would be best described by the term 'don't care.' The whole movement was a blind attempt to grapple with a problem which every reflecting man felt to be too intricate to be dealt with successfully in that superficial way. . . .

"The decision sweeps away all sophistries, judicial or otherwise, by which the meaning of words in statutes is modified to conform to the exigencies of practical life. We confess that on general principles we favor strict construction of all statutes, and we must say that we have often been puzzled (as in the case of the Brown decision, which so palpably weakened the fifth amendment to the Constitution) to discern what basis, in conscience or ethics, our distinguished judges could find to support their subtle arguments in this line, tending to confuse the meaning of words and perplex every layman having to do with the law, and all for nothing higher than to enable a judge to decide a question on the same basis that jurymen generally do; that is, according to the sympathies of his heart rather than in conformity to the reasoning of his head. Lawyers will watch with particular interest all subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court in this line to see whether the innovation now announced can be consistently maintained."

"DOMINANT FORCES IN WESTERN LIFE."

THE importance of the old Northwest Territory—the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—was brought sharply to view in the last Presidential election. Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, presents (*Atlantic Monthly*, April) a study of the growth of conditions which prevail in that section. The value of such a study is emphasized by these statements, showing the present power of the old Northwest:

"Since 1860 the center of population of the United States has rested within its limits, and the center of manufacturing in the nation lies eight miles from President McKinley's Ohio home. Of the seven men who have been elected to the Presidency of the United States since 1860, six have come from the old Northwest, and the seventh came from the kindred region of western New York. The congressional Representatives from these five States of the old Northwest already outnumber those from the old Middle States, and are three times as numerous as those from New England. . . .

"The States of the old Northwest gave to McKinley a plurality of over 367,000 out of a total vote of about 3,734,000. New England and the Middle States together gave him a plurality of 979,000 in about the same vote, while the farther West gave to Bryan a decisive net plurality. It thus appears that the old Northwest occupied the position of a political middle region between East and West. The significance of this position is manifest when it is recalled that this section is the child of the East and the mother of the Populistic West."

In reviewing the social origins of these States, Professor Turner traces the currents of emigration during the formative period. He finds in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, prior to 1850, that the emigration from the South, adapting itself to natural conditions, took the foremost ground of influence. The streams from Northern States followed later industrial developments of the Erie Canal and railroad lines. Wisconsin received a very large number of Germans, who constitute a different element from the population coming from Eastern sources. It is pointed out, however, that the Eastern influx came from western New York and the pioneer sections of New England, and not from the seacoast.

After the middle of the century the old national turnpike, marked by the cities of Columbus, Indianapolis, Vandalia, and St. Louis, marked a kind of line between the Southern and Northern streams struggling for dominance in the territory, and the differences between the North and the South came to a head here. This time of trial gave to the region, eventually, much homogeneity and self-consciousness, but Professor Turner considers that the changes in social conditions since the war have been almost revolutionary in their rapidity and extent, hence of more social importance in many respects than those in the years commonly referred to as the formative period. So that the Northwest to-day "finds herself again between contending forces, sharing the interests of East and West as once before those of North and South, and forced to give her voice on issues of equal significance for the destinies of the Republic."

Briefly, Ohio has leaped to a front rank among the manufacturing States of the Union, has no preponderant social center, and a third of her people are of foreign parentage. The New England element is strongly reflected in Cleveland. Indiana follows the industrial type of Ohio, with a Southern element to differentiate her. The Southern element also reveals itself in the Democratic southwest counties of Illinois, while northern Illinois holds a larger proportion of descendants of New England. About half of her population is of foreign parentage. Chicago stands as the type of Northwestern development for good and for evil, "the representative power and genius for acting of the middle West"; and "the State of Illinois will be the battle-ground for social and economic ideals for the next generation." Michigan is two States. The lower peninsula is the daughter of New York, over twelve per cent. of the present population having been born in that State. In Wisconsin nearly three fourths of the inhabitants are of foreign parentage, the Germans constituting the larger part, with Scandinavians second. The social history of the timber areas of this State presents the common phenomenon of position in wealth and politics attained by "captains of industry."

Professor Turner lays stress upon the difference between the story of the political leaders who remain in the place of their birth and share its economic changes, and that of those who, by moving to the West, continue on a new area the old social type. The typical Western politician has kept one stage ahead of the social transformation of the West:

"If the reader would see a picture of the representative Kansan Populist, let him examine the family portraits of the Ohio farmer in the middle of this century. In a word, the Populist is the American farmer who has kept in advance of the economic and social transformations that have overtaken those who remained behind. While, doubtless, investigation into the ancestry of the Populists and silver men who came to the prairies from the old Northwest would show some proportion of Southern origin, yet the center of discontent seems to have been among the men of the New England and western New York current. If New England looks with care at these men, she may recognize in them the familiar lineaments of the embattled farmers who fired the shot heard round the world. The continuous advance of this pioneer stock from New England has preserved for us the older type of the pioneer of frontier New England. I do not overlook the powerful transforming influences of the wilderness operating on this stock ever since it left the earlier frontier farms to follow up the valleys of western Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, into western New York, and Ohio, into Iowa, and out to the arid plains of western Kansas and Nebraska; nor do I overlook the peculiar industrial conditions of the prairie States. But I desire to insist upon the other truth, also, that these westward immigrants, keeping for generations in advance of the transforming industrial and social forces that have wrought so vast a revolution in the older regions of the East which they left, could not but preserve important aspects of the older farmer type. In the arid West these pioneers have halted and have turned to perceive an altered nation and changed social ideals. They see the sharp contrast between their traditional idea of America, as the land of

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opportunity, the land of the self-made man, free from class distinctions and from the power of wealth, and the existing America so unlike the earlier ideal. If we follow back the line of march of the Puritan farmer, we shall see how responsive he has always been to *isms*, and how persistently he has resisted encroachments on his ideals of individual opportunity and democracy. He is the prophet of the 'higher law' in 'bleeding Kansas' before the Civil War. He is the prohibitionist of Iowa and Wisconsin, crying out against German customs as an invasion of his traditional ideals. He is the granger of Wisconsin, passing restrictive railroad legislation. He is the abolitionist, the anti-Mason, the Millerite, the woman-suffragist, the Spiritualist, the adherent of Joseph Smith, of western New York. Follow him to his New England home in the days of Shays's rebellion, paper money, stay and tender laws, and land banks. The radicals among these New England farmers hated lawyers and capitalists. 'I would not trust them,' said Abraham White, in the ratification convention of Massachusetts, in 1788, 'tho every one of them should be a Moses.' 'These lawyers,' cried Amos Singletary, 'and men of learning and moneyed men that talk so finely and gloss over matters so smoothly to make us poor illiterate people swallow the pill, expect to get into Congress themselves! They mean to get all the money into their hands, and then they will swallow up all us little folk, like the leviathan, Mr. President; yea, just as the whale swallowed up Jonah.'

"If the voice of Mary Ellen Lease sounds raucous to the New England man to-day, while it is sweet music in the ears of the Kansas farmer, let him ponder the utterances of these frontier farmers in the days of the Revolution; and if he is still doubtful of this spiritual kinship, let him read the words of the levelers and sectaries of Cromwell's army. . . .

"Looking at the Northwest as a whole, one sees that, in the character of its industries and in the elements of its population, it is identified on the east with the zone of States including the middle region and New England. Cotton culture and the negro make a clear line of division between the old Northwest and the South. And yet in important historical ideals—in the movement of expansion, in the persistence of agricultural interests, in impulsiveness, in imperialistic ways of looking at the American destiny, in hero-worship, in the newness of its present social structure—the old Northwest has much in common with the South and the far West.

"Behind her is the old pioneer past of simple democratic conditions, and freedom of opportunity for all men. Before her is a superb industrial development, the brilliancy of success as evinced in a vast population, aggregate wealth, and sectional power."

THE FIGHT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

ASIDE from reporting the assignment of the news association known as the United Press as a victory of its rival, the Associated Press, the newspapers have scantily informed the reading public of a controversy vital to newspaper interests. These competing organizations with their allies supplied the bulk of the news appearing in the daily press of the country in the form of telegraphic dispatches. Newspapers belonging to the Associated Press (with chief headquarters in Chicago) hold franchises for the use of the Associated Press matter in their locality. Franchise-holders exchange news, vote in the management of the association, and consequently have something to say concerning the exclusion or admission of other papers in their field which may seek the news service of the association. The plan of the United Press, however (until shortly before its assignment) was that of a stock company in the hands of a number of strong newspapers (headed by the New York *Sun*) for the double purpose of collecting news for each other and disposing of it to outsiders at profitable rates.

The fight for supremacy between the two organizations has been a long and bitter one, and the result is hailed as a victory of the cooperative rather than the money-making principle in news gathering and distribution. But to newspapers which have been built up on the United Press service and are shut out from any comprehensive news service by competitors which possess Associated Press franchises, the victory does not seem to stand for unmixed good. *The Sun* has taken early opportunity to characterize the Associated Press as "the most extreme, monopolistic, and strangling trust within the borders of the United States, bar none."

The End of a War.—"For many years, as most people know, the old Associated Press held the field in undisputed power, gathering news in all quarters of the world and distributing it to all the papers in the Association. Other associations were formed, most of them covering a limited area only. The United Press was one of these, and a number of years ago it developed from a feeble body into a formidable rival by reason of the action of several members of the executive committee of the Associated Press, especially the chairman, Dana, of the New York *Sun*. They left the Associated Press, taking the Western branch with them, combined with the United Press, and before long had the old Associated Press on the run. But the Western body and the United Press had a quarrel, and the Western body pulled out of the combination and again joined with what was left of the old Associated Press. The fight then became one chiefly between East and West, the Associated Press being managed by Melville E. Stone and Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago, and the United Press deriving its chief strength from the New York *Sun*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Journal*, the Philadelphia *Record*, *Ledger*, and *Telegraph*, and the Boston *Herald*. The contest was also one between two forms of organization, the latter association being controlled absolutely by a few journals, others being allowed the news service on payment of a stipulated sum, but having little or no share in the management. The Associated Press is, as we understand, more of a cooperative body, all the papers in it having a voice in the management. Last week nearly all the important journals in the United Press gave up the fight and went in a rush into the Associated Press. On Wednesday of this week [April 7] the United Press discontinued its service. What the New York *Sun*, which is left out in the cold, flocking all alone by itself, is going to do is more than we can say and probably more than its own editor can say. It will probably try to form a new association."—*The Voice, New York.*

A Contest for Independence.—"Briefly, it was a fight for the independence of the newspaper press of the country. Had the United Press succeeded, the entire press would have been tributary to a trust, and a handful of capitalists would have been in position to extort millions from the already overtaxed newspaper publishers. The influence of the monopoly could and probably would have been sold to stock gamblers and untold fortunes made by the corruption of the fountains of news. Such were the possibilities we were contending against.

"Now, under the Associated Press, every newspaper will have an equal voice in the management of the news gathering, and the purity of the service will be assured. The newspapers will also get their news at prime cost, instead of paying a profit to a trust, for the Associated Press is purely a cooperative association, and the papers are only assessed enough to defray the actual cost of the service. There are no dividends to pay to capital invested, and if any surplus should at any time accrue, it belongs equally to the newspapers which have contributed it. The people, equally with the press, will rejoice in the triumph which has been won."—*The News, Detroit.*

Monopoly in News-Gathering Not Wholly Good.—"Notwithstanding that our predilections are with the Associated Press, we do not feel that it is becoming to gloat over the misfortune which has overtaken the United Press. We think that an honorable and energetic competitor adds much to the life of business, at least in its beneficial effects upon the public; and where a new and enterprising press bureau entered the field in legitimate competition with an older and fully as enterprising an organization, the result of the contact is a brightening of the wits and energy of both, as is the case in any other line of business. In this view of the matter we welcomed the advent of the United Press. So far as the older and larger institution—the Associated Press—is concerned, we do not think it has been injured by the competition. Always on the alert, it has been spurred to increased effort, and has not been beaten in the race. There is no doubt that, whatever comes to the other organization, the Associated Press will maintain its present high standard of efficiency as a gatherer of news from all the world; yet there is a pleasure in having a little rivalry as an incentive to do some rustling to keep first place; and

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in this view of the case the probable suspension of the United Press can only be regarded as a calamity. A monopoly in news-gathering as in everything else is something which this paper has no fondness or favor for."—*The Deseret News, Salt Lake City.*

United Press Responsible for Its Own Downfall.—"The time was when the United Press, or the corporation that preceded it, had almost complete control of the field. Having in its membership the majority of the leading papers of the country, and thus controlling the original sources of news, it was able to trample down all opposition and exclude competitors from the field. Had it used this advantage with fairness, the organization might have continued in power indefinitely, as there are good reasons why a monopoly in this particular line is a good thing all around. It is in effect cooperation, whereby one paper has the assistance of all the others in outside localities in the securing of its news, and in return serves other papers with news of its own vicinity. But the United Press adopted a policy toward outsiders which, instead of drawing them into the fold, drove them farther away; and even its own membership was at times unable to secure fair treatment at its hands. Large papers were built up and smaller ones thrown down; Eastern journals were favored at the expense of Western ones, and the whole course of the organization was marked by insolence and bigotry.

"The Associated Press, formed by a combination of all the rivals of the United Press, was the David that has finally knocked out Goliath. It was incorporated March 2, 1893, and the struggle has lasted just four years. The leader on the side of the Associated Press is Melville E. Stone of Chicago, the editor of *The Daily News* of that city, a splendid organizer and a man of fine business abilities. At the head of the United Press was Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, a journalist of the brightest type and a man of great force of character, but in no sense a match for his Chicago antagonist. It was indeed another form of the great fight between Chicago and New York, with the arrogance of long-established power on the one side, and the force and vigor of new blood on the other."—*The Express, Los Angeles, Cal.*

The Expected Results.—"It was impossible in the light of common sense to believe that the result could be other than it is, and it would have been absurd to assume that impartiality between the associations should be carried so far that the obvious should be treated as impossible. We believe in a press association with a proper regard for contract rights and an affiliation of interests in gathering and giving the news, and did not see how this could be accomplished by a stock company. . . .

"The disaster to the United Press is distinct and undeniable, yet the idea that it means only one organization in the field is directly due to a miscalculation of conditions as they are and will continue to be. There are too many important papers that will not die, simply because they are not included in the list that the Associated Press will with a due regard to contract obligations admit to its membership. The outsiders are bound to unite and through energy and ambition stick together, serving their readers with the precious news that can not be checked from the channels that are thirsty to receive it. Competition is the life of trade, and the spirit of well-doing backed by necessity makes two associations certain, whether a new one remain prominent, or another one is to come.

"The victory of the Associated Press is absolutely splendid in the light of the fairly recent past. When it is considered that it is not many years ago that the United Press seemed invincible, the triumph is proven complete. The Associated Press is supreme, yet the victor can not properly claim that there is room for only one organization. There must be two, and there will be two. They need not be at one another's throats, destroying property values and making the cost of publishing newspapers so great that the profits are problematic. It is likely that there will be some sort of an alliance. The publishers have felt too severely the ravages of the recent war to be now ready to renew the conflict at the drop of a hat. Those who are just now busy wondering what has happened to them, having learned, will soon gather together as a nucleus of a second organization."—*The Fourth Estate, New York.*

FOR putting money into the United States Treasury a tariff scare is not far behind a bond issue.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE arbitration treaty is now in worse shape than the Democratic Party.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

WHEN Edward Plimsoll visited this country last summer on the peaceful mission of endeavoring to implant a more friendly spirit in the teaching of American school histories relative to the English in the Revolution and the War of 1812 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 18, 1896), he made a very striking statement relative to the English school histories. He said that he had made a very careful examination of the thirty-four English text-books now in use, and did not find the slightest unkind allusion to the United States in one of them.

A recent circular of the United States Bureau of Education contains a large number of extracts made by Mr. Plimsoll from histories now in use in the English schools, to sustain his statement. Mr. Plimsoll says that the collection has been made without effort to sift out those favorable or unfavorable to the Americans. Among the briefer extracts is the following from a reader called "The Story of England" which is fairly representative of the friendliness toward America as shown in these text-books:

"In 1765 trouble began with our colonies in North America. The thirteen colonies said they had no members to represent them in Parliament, and that, as British subjects may not be taxed without their own consent in Parliament, they ought not to pay taxes to the British Government at home. At last, in April, 1775, the war of American independence broke out. At Lexington, near Boston, a force of colonial riflemen attacked a body of British troops and gave them a severe defeat. Col. George Washington was put at the head of the rebel forces, and, sometimes winning, sometimes losing, he gained undying fame by his cool courage, firmness, and skill throughout the war. At last, in 1781, Lord Cornwallis was forced to surrender at Yorktown, in Virginia, and by the peace of Paris, in 1783, England recognized the United States of America as an independent power."

Not less friendly is the following from one of Longmans' "Ship" historical readers, published in 1895:

"As neither side would give in, nothing but a war could end the quarrel. Then both sides got ready to fight. It was a sad sight to see men of the same race fighting against each other. The colonists chose a brave and good man named George Washington to be their leader. He did not want to fight against the King, but he loved freedom, and he thought that the King was treating the colonists unjustly. So he was willing to spend his money and his life in the good cause. The war lasted for about seven years. The French helped the colonists, and in the end the colonists won, and so they were free. Since that time they have had no king over them and they have become one of the greatest nations upon earth; for in the land that is now called the United States there are over 60,000,000 people, and the vast country that was at one time the home of bands of roving Indians is now peopled by English-speaking folks."

The character and abilities of Washington everywhere receive the highest tribute. An extract from "Modern England" says:

"To Washington was mainly due the success of the colonists, and he has ever since been hailed by his grateful fellow citizens as 'The Father of His Country.' This noble patriot might be described as the type of an English gentleman; a man without eloquence and of great modesty; but having great administrative powers, moderation, and self-control. Further, a certain nobleness of thought and lofty elevation of character distinguished him from his fellows.

"The Americans found George Washington not only a splendid general, but, what was better, a man who set an example of patience and self-denial, and who was entirely without ambition.

"The success of the American Revolution was mainly due to Washington's appointment to the chief command. Only a man of his skill, firmness, patience, and judgment could overcome the jealousies of the various States, the want of discipline of the soldiers, the lack of money and stores, all of which on several occasions threatened the collapse of the revolt. He was always hopeful in the greatest difficulties and cautious in every undertaking.

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He was known, besides, as a man of the highest integrity, whose truth and honor were never called in question."

King George III. is handled with scant courtesy. One of Jarrold's "Empire Readers" declares that if he "had been wise enough to follow Pitt's advice he would not have lost the colonies." "Modern England" makes this emphatic statement:

"The chief causes of this long and disastrous conflict are to be sought in the high notions of prerogative held by George III., his infatuated and stubborn self-will, and in the equally absurd self-conceit of his English subjects."

References to the common English race and expressions of British pride in America are frequent, such as this extract from "Simple Stories Relating to English History." After speaking of the Revolutionary victory of the Americans the author says:

"Still we must not forget that most of the people in these United States are of English flesh and blood. They speak the English tongue, and have grown to be very rich and powerful."

Edwin D. Mead, in the "Editor's Table" of *The New England Magazine* reviews these extracts from English school histories with the most lively satisfaction. He closes with these words:

"To true fraternity and friendship there is nothing more important than a true treatment and understanding of the history of the nations in their relations to each other. It is fundamentally important that this history should be taught aright to the boys and girls, for they are to be the men and women, the sovereigns, to-morrow. May we not learn from these English school-books lessons in fairness, in frankness, in temperance and breadth, in good humor, and in noble spirit?"

A GERMAN LIBERAL ON THE AMERICAN BOSS.

MR. THEODOR BARTH, a Liberal member of the German Reichstag who visited this country during our late elections, publishes a treatise on American politics in his paper, the *Nation*, Berlin. Mr. Barth is one of the most advanced Liberals, believes that monarchies will some day be abolished, tho he does not think it necessary to bring about this end by violent revolutions; champions the cause of the business men as the most intelligent people of every country and community, and hates the aristocracy, especially the landed gentry, with a deadly hatred. He found much to criticize in America, but he still believes that "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" is the best government, and that the Germans have no reasons to cast stones upon us. We select the following passages from his article:

". . . The most important part of this definition is 'by the people.' Every government claims to be 'for the people,' and Frederick the Great expressed this when he regarded himself as the first servant of the state. But altho all monarchies are more or less democratic in our days, they are not governed by the people to such an extent as the great Republic. Civil-service reform has done much to take the administration out of the hands of the party which happens to be in power, but as the officials who are empowered to make appointments are changed very frequently, every one connected with the administration is affected by the ballot-box.

"What with municipal, county, state, and United States elections, the citizens are continually voting for some one. The Americans, however, care no more for politics than the citizens of other countries, and the creation of political machines is the result of their apathy. It is the business of the machine politician to manipulate the floating vote, of which there is always a good deal in the market, especially in the larger cities. The 'boss' is always a man skilled in handling voters who have no will of their own, and whom he can send to represent public opinion in the nomination and election of candidates. The 'boss' of the opposition party has done exactly the same thing; thus the quiet citizens, who generally take little interest in the business until election time draws nigh, have to choose between two evils, *i.e.*, creatures of the 'bosses.' It requires enormous exertions to get an independent candidate through, and in the case of minor offices the public are generally too indolent to make such exertions. They accept the choice of the 'boss,' tho sometimes with much grumbling.

"The influence of the 'boss' makes him a person of great consequence. Every one who hungers after office must seek to obtain his patronage. But the 'boss' is no sentimental duffer. He will not exert himself for the *beaux yeux* of a candidate. He is in the business for what there is in it. The candidate must pay, sometimes as much as a quarter or even half of the salary he expects to get, and he must, of course, be strictly obedient to the 'boss.' Not to say that the 'boss' is to be bribed openly. Oh, no! He leaves it to the candidate to add his quota to the funds of the *party*. But the 'boss' can afford to do this, for it is not customary in the United States to render an account of such money to the public, or even to the party.

"It must not be supposed that there is no attempt to put an end to bossism. Honest men everywhere try to remove this evil. In Chicago, for instance, I made the acquaintance of a number of able, energetic young aldermen, sons of rich and influential men, who have forced their way into the municipal administration to fight corruption. It may be imagined how they are hated by the rest of the aldermen. Their integrity must be great to neutralize the barefaced calumnies to which they are subjected, and they may not show themselves in certain parts of the city, for fear of attacks upon their life.

"A well-known German-American, a leader of the St. Louis Republicans, told me that he hated bossism, but declared that it is better to compromise with a 'boss' than to overthrow him. A new 'boss' is sure to rise, and may be less easy to influence than one who is well-established and has something to lose."

The writer here mentions such men as Hill, Platt, and Quay as typical bosses, deplores that the business world pays blackmail to such men, as in the case of Havemeyer and the sugar trust, and declares himself confident that a boss will sell the interests of the nation any day if he can fill his own pockets. Mr. Barth does not think it is impossible to eradicate corruption entirely, but he believes that the process will be slow. In his opinion America will yet prove, at some future time, that the government by the people is the best. He says:

"After all, public opinion is the real ruler of the United States. Nowhere is the politician so thoroughly afraid of public opinion. Nowhere does he exert himself so much to find out what the people think. Courageous men, who will oppose the people if they are manifestly in the wrong, are very rare among American politicians. Hence progress is exceptionally slow in the United States. No change can be brought about in politics until the masses have been educated to accept it. The education of the masses is therefore the most important task of public life in the United States.

"This is the best side of democracy—the people are educated to administrate their affairs themselves. In many ways the party politics of America may be unsatisfactory, but the people there are politically better educated than in any other country, else the silver swindle would have been victorious in 1896. True, the people are not often aroused to such an extent, but it is a good sign that three months of educational campaigning sufficed to insure victory for the party of common sense."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESS ON SENATOR HOAR'S DEFENSE OF THE SENATE.

SENATOR HOAR'S defense of the Senate against the charge of degeneracy (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week) naturally attracted comment by the newspapers. In his own State *The Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), Boston, asserts that Mr. Hoar "hardly has the proper perspective for the utmost accuracy of criticism or defense in this case":

"It is true that passion and appetite were more in evidence in those days than they are now. But the dry rot of patriotism, the

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petty spite and prejudice which undermine men's judgment, the private greed which prevents an unbiased view of public policy, tho they do not so often show scandal on the surface as appetite and passion, are more deadly in essence, and of these things we find more evidence in the Senate than ever before."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds itself in agreement with Mr. Hoar in some particulars:

"So long as the House is so thoroughly muzzled as at present, Mr. Hoar's argument for the reasonable freedom in the Senate which he contends for is unanswerable. At present, however, the procedure of both Houses is extreme in application. There should be more deliberation in the House and less of it in the Senate, more individual freedom in the one and less legislative anarchy in the other."

But that paper further observes:

"The Senate is now a free-silver body, even after the country has voted by 700,000 plurality to maintain the gold standard. Does Mr. Hoar mean to say that the Senate to-day stands for the 'deliberate, permanent, settled desire, the sober, second thought' of the American people? Was the popular mandate in favor of sound money 'the passion and desire of the passing hour?' Applying this test, Mr. Hoar's theory of the Senate's constitutional protection of the country from 'pure democracy' becomes ridiculous.

"This shows what we have before now pointed out, that there is something wrong with the Senate so long as it fails to be dominated most of the time by the majority sentiment of the country. Of late it seems to have been controlled far more than the House or the Executive, which are chosen by 'pure democracy' methods, by the 'passion and desire of the passing hour.' And this raises at once the question of political balance in the Senate between the thickly and sparsely settled communities of the nation. To our mind it is a more serious question, for the present at least, than those of personal character and parliamentary procedure and election of members by popular vote, which Mr. Hoar has discussed in his able article entitled, 'Has the Senate Degenerated?' That there is now any remedy for this great lack of balance may well be doubted; but that only aggravates the menace of it."

The New York *Times* and other journals take Mr. Hoar to task for alleged unfairness of spirit manifested in his characterization of our "cultivated and lettered populace," of whom he said: "The history of no people is heroical to its Mugwumps." *The Times* says:

"The country has recently heard the real critics of the Senate. They have included leaders of the bar, of higher education, of the church of all denominations, bankers, manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and representatives of organized workmen. If Mr. Hoar will take the trouble to consult the list of those protesting against the pettifogging demagogy of the Senate on the arbitration treaty—in which he has himself taken a most discreditable part—he will probably find the first ninety to be men of higher average standing and better-known ability than the Senators of the United States. What the Senator needs, what, at any rate, Mr. Senator Hoar needs, is not silly and conceited abuse of its critics and his, but a good merchantable article of repentance."

The Portland, Me., *Advertiser* (Rep.) declares that "if the body were made up of men like Senator Hoar and other New England Senators, there would be little cause of complaint." But to pass beyond that section to the two great empire States *The Advertiser* asks, "Is bossocracy an improvement on democracy?" And going as far away from New England as the sparsely populated Western States, *The Advertiser* says: "If from Hoar to Heitfeld is not degeneracy at least it much resembles that."

The Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.) commends Mr. Hoar's suggested penalties for quorum-breaking members of legislative bodies:

"Breaking a quorum in order to prevent legislative action is a revolutionary proceeding, and should not be permitted in the legislative bodies of civilized and enlightened countries. The proposition advanced in our House of Representatives to deduct from the compensation of members their salaries for every day's absence without leave of the House was a good one. The state constitution makes it the duty of the legislature to pass such a law. The national House of Representatives has such a rule and enforces it, and both of our Houses should do the same."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) is of the opinion that Senator Hoar's integrity is unquestioned "but his defects as a statesman are the strength and pertinacity of his prejudices." The Savannah (Ga.) *News* says: "There may have been changes in the Senate for the better during the last forty years, but the reforms that are needed are far greater than those which have been made."

The New York *Sun* holds Mr. Hoar to be "one of the most scholar-like and statesman-like members of the United States Senate," and heartily indorses his utterances:

"He has undertaken the defense of his colleagues against the aspersions emanating from a few college professors, from the Uitlander editor of a New York newspaper, and from the New York correspondent of the London *Times*. His defense will be pronounced conclusive by impartial readers, who will also observe that he has carried the war into Africa to the confusion of the Senate's assailants."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN excellent topic for a debating club: "The anti-pooling decision; how much does it mean?"—*The Post, Chicago.*

IT may be that the Mississippi River was merely rising to call attention to its desire for an increased appropriation.—*The Post, Washington.*

THE size of some of the trusts does not render them so unwieldy as to prevent great agility in dodging legislation.—*The Star, Washington.*

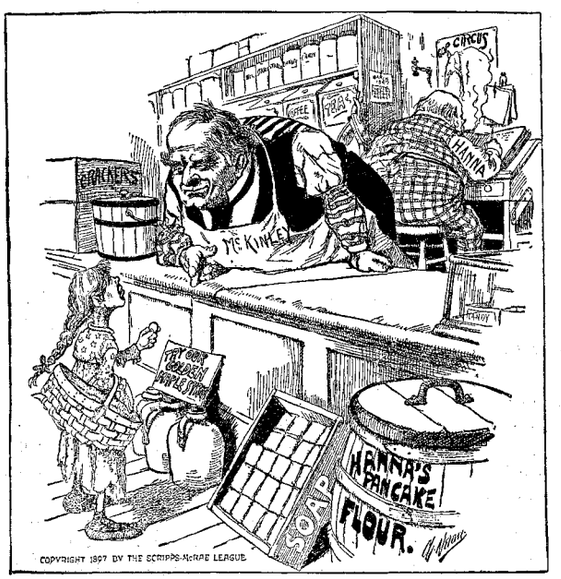
THE BALL ROLLS ON.—"What's the latest in business circles?"
"The street peddlers want legal protection from the small stores."—*The Record, Chicago.*

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY is not a vindictive man. He has shown his magnanimity toward the Democrats by putting Balm of Gilead on the free list.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

WHILE the Republicans at Washington are in a retroactive mood they should contemplate some of the campaign promises they made last year.—*The Journal, New York.*

DIFFERENT.—"I suppose your daughter is just like mine—rather ride a wheel than eat."
"Not exactly; but she would rather ride a wheel than cook."—*The Record, Chicago.*

KANSAS, look well to thy laurels. Here is the New York legislature, Mr. Platt's own, passing radical inheritance tax, anti-trust, and anti-cartoon bills. The storm-center of anarchy and hoopskirt statesmanship seems to have shifted from Topeka to Albany. Even the city members are letting their whiskers grow.—*The Republican, Springfield.*



LITTLE GIRL: "Me mudder told me to get t'ree cents' wort' of prosperity."
THE GROCER: "We're expecting it in every minute."
—*The Scripps-McRae League.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE PERCEPTION OF COLORS.

NOTHING is more common than to hear a picture criticized or condemned for faulty color. One reason for this is that scarcely two people see colors alike; hence the combination of colors in a picture rarely looks to the spectator as it does to the artist. In fact our perception of color is a late development. Many people even now can distinguish only crude and glaring colors, and have no appreciation of delicate contrasts of hue. In this respect they are really centuries behind their time. The ancients, even the most intellectual of them, had not the modern color-sense. This fact is brought out in an interesting compilation of recent investigations on the subject, by Dr. Daniel Bellet, in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, March). Dr. Bellet writes as follows:

"We must not think that the faculty of distinguishing colors is so universal as it may be regarded; . . . primitive peoples have a visual capacity proportioned to their degree of civilization, and our ancestors certainly suffered (if the word suffer can be so applied) from this partial incapacity.

"A professor of ophthalmology, Dr. Hugo Magnus, has been studying this interesting question, and is convinced that at the origin of our species the human retina was entirely insensible to the characteristics of color; for it, as is still the case for the peripheral region of the organ, a color appeared only as a more or less clear gray. Later, by development of the organ, man came to distinguish two primordial colors—red and yellow."

After speaking of the confirmation received by this theory from the facts observed during the growth of the child, Dr. Bellet goes on to speak of primitive and savage races, who, he says, are just like children in respect of color perception. He continues:

"Take for example the natives of south Africa; generally, besides white and black, they can distinguish only red; for them blue and violet are only black, and as to yellow, they call it red; green is classed either with the blues or the yellows. This confusion between yellow and green, which doubtless seems so strange to our readers, occurs among other peoples who are far from being in the lowest stage of intellectual development. The Annamites, for example, have only five principal colors (calling black and white colors, according to erroneous general usage). Besides black and white they know only red, yellow, and green, which is for them also blue. This is so much the case that those who have come into closest contact with Europeans have invented periphrases to distinguish green from blue, and the dyers, who employ a scale of tints of considerable variety, use, to designate these colors, adjectives based on a comparison.

"If we examine numerous negro vocabularies, we shall notice that almost always the word for yellow is more or less completely confused with that which means green or even red; generally blue and black are expressed by one word. The rarity of names of colors is always noticeable.

"It is well known that literature, either ancient or modern, can furnish very clear and valuable indications regarding the question; by reading old authors we can see whether they mention and, consequently, whether they knew in their epoch, such or such a color, and at the same time we can show what colors were most frequently named. Hugo Magnus . . . has studied this particular side of the problem; Havelock Ellis has more recently taken it up and has even prepared statistical tables to show how often different colors have been mentioned by certain writers in every hundred passages of their works where colors are specially treated. By simply reading them we can find that neither the hymns of the Veda nor the Zend-Avesta ever speak of blue or green; they seem to be ignorant of the colors of the sky and of vegetation. In Isaiah, Job, the Song of Songs, besides 18 mentions of white and 15 of black we find 33 notices of green and 29 of red, but only 4 of yellow and none of blue. In Homer also there is no blue, scarcely any green, very little red, and a predominance of yellow, which we find 21 times, while white is given 21 times and black 49.

"With Catullus we come to a more civilized environment, so all the principal colors are named, but always with a great preponderance of those that we have indicated as being the earliest observed by children or childlike peoples. We add, for simplicity's sake, a comparative table giving the relative number of times that each color is mentioned by the authors examined:

Authors.	White.	Yellow.	Red.	Green.	Blue.	Black.
Catullus.	40	21	17	9	4	8
Shakespeare.	22	17	30	7	4	20
Coleridge.	21	7	17	25	14	16
Poe.	8	32	20	12	4	24
Baudelaine.	11	9	19	10	16	34
Tennyson.	22	15	27	15	10	11
Verlaine.	20	15	24	9	14	18
D'Annunzio.	15	11	26	7	14	6

"As we see, this list, which we have given only partially, certainly does not include all the illustrious names of literature, . . . but it includes some representatives of the very modern school, and it is curious to compare them, from this point of view, with the ancient authors; we might have added to the list Aristotle, who speaks only of red, yellow, and blue. It is nevertheless easy to show that nowadays, as thousands of year ago, red and yellow are the colors that present themselves oftenest to the mind of the writer, because they are those that our eyes see best."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW CONKLING BECAME AN ORATOR.

ROSCOE CONKLING gained fame as an orator when but twenty-three years of age, in a Presidential campaign; and he always advised aspiring young men to take a course of campaign training if they aspired to influence in public life. All that he considered necessary for any young man of good education and fair ability to do to become a master of oratory was to cultivate the art with as persistent toil as a musician expends upon his art. His own power, Mr. E. Jay Edward tells us in *Werner's Magazine*, came from just such toil:

"Conkling's power as an orator was due to years of patient toil in his youth, and, in fact, throughout his life, and he bestowed upon every one of the great orations which he delivered as much labor and as great care as the greatest of musicians gives in learning to perform a musical composition written by a master.

"In his early days Mr. Conkling made it a habit to read at least an hour or two every morning from one of the best writers of English prose. He read Milton that he might gain a rhythmical and melodious flow of language. He studied Macaulay, committing many passages from Macaulay's most brilliant essays, and to that habit he attributed whatever gift he afterward revealed of fascinating narration. . . . Mr. Conkling, in speaking once to the writer, said that he had been accustomed to read Byron's poems, the book of Job, some of Shakespeare's plays, Milton's 'Comus,' and had made it a habit, while dressing in the morning, to commit from six to ten lines taken from some of these poems to memory, and he attributed such facility as he had in the use of English, a facility which made him in some respects the most fascinating speaker in Congress since Webster's day, to this habit of committing extracts to memory and of storing his mind with treasures from the best of English poets. So that this astonishing capacity which distinguished Conkling above most of the orators of his time was not a native gift, but was only acquired after years of discipline.

"Then, too, Mr. Conkling practised as frequently as possible elocution. He did not disdain to stand before a glass that he might observe the effect of gestures which he made. His idea of oratory was that in some respects it was akin to the dramatic art, and that the most successful orator must be in a measure an actor."

Probably the most striking feature of Conkling's oratory was his distinctness of utterance. Wherever the sound of his voice

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could be heard, the words could be plainly distinguished. Asked for the secret of this utterance he once said:

"That is one of the most important, perhaps I should say the element of chief importance, to successful oratory. Yet there is no reason why it should not be more easily mastered than some of the other requirements. It is very simple. It depends entirely upon distinct enunciation of the vowels in every word. If you take care of the vowels the consonants will take care of themselves. For instance, take the sentence, 'Roll, mighty ocean, roll on in all thy grandeur,' and speak the words so that the vowels are sounded with perfect distinctness, and you will find that any person within sound of your voice will have no doubt about what you have said. If you think of becoming a public speaker, my young friend, let me give you a word of advice. First of all, be sure that you have something to say, that you have a message for those whom you propose to address. Let it be your own thought and not the thought of anybody else. That is the corner-stone of oratory. Without that, no matter how pleasing a speaker you may be, you are after all nothing more than a mimic as the actor on the stage is. Next, be careful of your vowels. An oration is worthless unless it is heard, and it will not be heard unless you watch your vowels. And then the third rule is, be individual. Don't imitate any one else, and that is a habit acquired only by discipline."

THE AUTHOR OF THE "TENTH SYMPHONY."

ON the second day of April the death of Johannes Brahms was announced. The long-standing contest over his claim to a first place among the world's musical composers will in all probability now be revived. His admirers—among whom are to

JOHANNES BRAHMS.

be numbered Bülow, Dvorak, Nikisch, Thomas, and Joseffy—have classed the first of his four symphonies with Beethoven's nine, and spoken of Beethoven, Bach, and Brahms as "the three great B's of music."

His life was not eventful. Born in Hamburg in 1833, he made his *début* as a pianist at the age of fourteen. When twenty, he played in a series of concerts with Reményi, and in one of these accomplished a striking feat that is thus narrated:

"They were to play Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' together, when it was found at the last moment that the piano was tuned a semitone below the concert pitch. To tune down the violin was out of the question, as that would have marred its brilliancy, so Brahms remarked, 'Never mind, I'll transpose the piano part half a tone higher.' Reményi thought he was joking, but Brahms was in dead earnest. The sonata was played as he had suggested, and success crowned the daring effort, which was all the more remarkable as Brahms was playing from memory."

Among the audience was the famous violinist, Joachim, who appreciated what the young pianist had done, introduced himself, and became a useful friend. We quote from a sketch of Brahms's life in *The Evening Post:*

"Brahms's life was very uneventful, consisting chiefly of several changes of residence from Vienna to Hamburg, Zürich, Heidelberg, etc., and the invariable return to Vienna, which exercised on him the same fascination that it did on many other musicians. In 1863 he conducted the Singacademie in Vienna, but gave it up after a year's trial. In 1871–74 he conducted the Gesellschaftsconcerte. This was nearly all of his public career, his life being spent mostly in a secluded way, his friends, too, being few, but all the more devoted. His two most intimate friends were the leader of the opposition to Wagner, Dr. Hanslick, and another fanatic enemy of Wagner, the famous surgeon, Dr. Billroth. This led to the suspicion that certain attacks on Wagner emanated from Brahms; but this was an injustice to Brahms, who had studied Wagner's works carefully and admired much in them, and who sent a wreath to Venice to be placed on Wagner's bier in 1883."

He was a gruff old bachelor to the end, disliking society, but fond of children. A wag once put into his mouth the question, "Have I, perhaps, inadvertently forgotten to offend somebody to-night?" His austerity extended to his musical compositions, which rigidly avoid the sensuously pleasing, and are severely classical in form. *The Tribune* gives the following list of his works:

"Brahms's first symphony, that in C minor, dates from 1876, a late product of his genius, bearing the opus-number 68; the second followed the next year, the third in 1883, the fourth and last in 1886. For orchestra he has also written two overtures, two serenades, and a set of variations, and two concertos for pianoforte and orchestra, one for violin and orchestra, and a double concerto for violin and violoncello, with orchestra. Besides the 'German Requiem' there are a number of choral works of smaller dimensions, from elaborate cantatas down to unaccompanied part-songs. In the field of chamber music Brahms left a large number of his most characteristic compositions; many volumes of songs, which are among his most esteemed productions, also several sets of short piano pieces, complete the list of his compositions. His work represents all branches of music, except the opera."

In a judicial editorial the Springfield *Republican* speaks of Brahms in comparison with Wagner as follows:

"Wagner held that music had reached its climax, and that progress could be made only by the invention of a new art, or rather by the blending of arts. This meant simply that Wagner had nothing new to say in the old musical forms. Brahms, on the other hand, felt that he had a good deal to say on the old lines, and he quietly proceeded to say it, much to the indignation of those who knew that the symphony ended with Beethoven. It has even been gravely argued that Brahms was no composer, because he chose to write in musical forms which had been officially pronounced dead. This is on a level with the reasoning of the critic who has recently demonstrated the inferiority of Brahms as a pianoforte composer by a carefully prepared table showing how little he used arpeggios. The proper answer to the proposition that the symphony form is dead is, as as cleverly been remarked, 'Brahms writes symphonies.' It is for the men who produce and produce greatly to decide when a given mode of production is obsolete, not for the hangers-on of art, who take up

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every new form with a fanatic conviction that it must immediately supersede everything else, and that those who choose to throw in their lot with the old are incorrigible fossils who can only hope, as Charles Lamb said, to write for antiquity. . . . You may hear some of Brahms's works again and again and find them as dry, juiceless, and tasteless as hay. And then there will come in the most unexpected fashion the revelation of their beauty, and the perception of a peculiarly noble and virile quality to be found in no other music. In this difficulty for those who are not specially elected to be his disciples, Brahms is strongly suggestive of Browning, whom he also resembles in the predominance of intellectual over sensuous beauty."

The Musical Courier speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Brahms's work and of his fidelity to the highest art:

"When the printed list of Brahms's achievements in song, sonata, symphony, and choral works of vast proportions is placed before you, amazement at the slow, patient, extraordinary fertility and versatility of the man seizes you. It is not alone that he wrote four symphonies of surpassing merit, two piano concertos, a violin concerto, a double concerto for violin and violoncello, songs, piano pieces, great set compositions like the 'Song of Destiny' and the German 'Requiem,' duos, trios, quartets, quintets, sextets, sestets, all manner of combinations for wood, for wind, for strings, and voices; it is the sum-total of high excellence, the stern, unyielding adherence to ideals sometimes almost frostily unhuman—in a word, the logical, consistent, and philosophic bent of the man's mind—that forces your homage. For half a century he pursued the beautiful in its most elusive and difficult form, pursued it when the fashions of the hour, day, and year mocked at such wholesale, undeviating devotion, when form was called old-fashioned, sobriety voted dull, and the footlights had invaded music's realm and menaced it in its very stronghold—the symphony."

A SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN AUTHORS.

MUCH interest and discussion were aroused in literary circles by the organization of the British Society for the Protection and Encouragement of Writers. Sir Walter Besant is the originator and head of this society, and he expects it to accomplish wonderful results. The ostensible object is to aid new authors, but it is no secret that the real purpose of the society is to watch and overcome publishers. It is, in fact, generally regarded as a sort of writers' "trades-union" for the protection of the knights of the pen against the supposed selfishness of publishers.

A more interesting and remarkable experiment is the organization at St. Petersburg of a "Union of Mutual Aid of Russian Writers." The liberty of organization is of course restricted in Russia, and it is regarded as significant that authors should be allowed to form a union having such important functions and powers as the one just called into existence. The late Czar issued a ukase appropriating annually 50,000 rubles in aid of poor authors and journalists, and this was hailed as an official recognition of the profession of letters. The authorization of the new society is also construed as an important concession to the freedom and dignity of the press.

All literary Russia is greatly agitated by the event. What is expected from the society may be gathered from the constitution and by-laws adopted, which we find in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* and translate:

"The aims and objects of the society are as follows:

"1. To effect a union of all writers, on the basis of professional interests, in order to safeguard the material and moral welfare of the literary profession.

"2. Mediation between authors and journalists on the one hand and editors and publishers on the other, both as a means of adjusting differences and establishing definite relations between them.

"3. Mediation and settlement of personal differences between members and outsiders as well as among the members themselves.

"4. Proper representation of Russian letters at national and international conferences and other public functions.

"5. Representation and advocacy of the interests of literature and the press before the government and public agencies.

"6. Material and pecuniary assistance to needy members and their families.

"As means to these ends, the society is to hold meetings to discuss and decide questions that may arise; to organize a bureau of information in regard to the demand and supply of literary labor; to organize pension, insurance, and relief funds as well as homes and hospitals for aged and sick writers; to issue a special organ; to call conventions of Russian writers; to establish a library and reading-room for members; and, finally, to organize a court of honor."

This "court of honor" will be an interesting and unique experiment. It is to be charged with preserving the integrity and morality of the profession against the assaults of scandalmongers, sensationalists, blackmailers, and libelers. Any complaint of a member against a fellow member or non-member engaged in literary work may be brought before the court by either party. Three judges are to constitute the court, but the parties may insist upon five. Each may challenge peremptorily two of the judges and secure the appointment of others in their places from a list of names elected by the members at a special meeting. The penalty of non-appearance before the court is exclusion. The court is to hear the complaint and defense and render its decision. Failure to comply may be punished by expulsion. When any member transgresses the rules of the society or of honorable dealing generally, complaint may be lodged against him. Plagiarism, libel, misrepresentation, and dishonest methods are among the offenses triable by the court of honor.

Adherents of all parties, schools, and political opinions may belong to the association, and representatives of the various schools must be given places on the various committees. Honest differences of opinion are to have the largest toleration, but groundless impugning of motives is to be deemed a transgression.

The radicals and liberals have received the idea of a "court of honor" much more favorably than the conservatives. One conservative editor, Bourenin, writes against this institution as follows:

"The activity of private, unofficial censors is even more inconvenient than that of official censors. Russian literature has lived through critical times and has attained its present high position without courts of honor. Judges, whether governmental or private, can not add anything to our mental and moral capital, but they can take away a great deal. It is hardly necessary to add to the officials controlling the press in the interest of the state a set of officials controlling it in the interest of the society of authors. There is no necessity for creating a new censorship, a censorship of manners and morals, always watching for scandals, partizan warfare and polemics, insinuations and slander. We want no committee of 'public safety,' or literary safety, in our circle. Such a committee, possessing the power to befriend and injure a writer through its control over the pension and aid funds, would acquire a dangerous influence. . . .

"In France there are many authors' associations, but there is no court of honor. In England they have a society for the protection of authors, but no one dreams of such a court. Nowhere do we find the disposition to drag fellow writers before an inquisition, prosecute or persecute literary opponents and impose opinions on them. Is it possible that we Russian writers are so accustomed to protection and guardianship that we can not trust freedom to work out good moral results? Do we decry the official censorship simply because we can not control it? Each writer values very greatly the little freedom he possesses in his circumscribed sphere, where he can at least express his opinions without fear. Each values his own method, style, and peculiar gifts. The skilled controversialist, the humorist, the aggressive fighter who has a passion for polemics, wants to have the right to display his peculiar talent to the best advantage. Yet, in addition to the restraints of the ordinary censure, here we are to be subjected to the censorship of the association, to the caprice and fancy of judges and members.

"Moreover, the court of honor can not inspire confidence. It will inevitably be partial and biased, because each literary man

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is imbued with certain ideas, and it is impossible for him to divest himself of his tendencies and sympathies. A liberal is necessarily prejudiced against a conservative, and *vice versa*, and it would be impossible to persuade either that he was influenced by prejudice. We must frankly recognize this fact and appreciate its consequences. The court of honor will be unpopular, and the more numerous the cases before it the greater will be the distrust and contempt and derision with which it will be treated on all hands."

The society is already organized and the committees and court fully constituted. Even those who are dubious as to the success of the experiment do not wish to antagonize practically, and the membership is already very large.

How "Titus" was Written.—If the common commercial ratings were applied to books according to their circulation, Mrs. Florence Kingsley's "Titus" would be rated at AAA1, for its circulation some time ago went beyond the million-mark. In an interview in *The Puritan*, the author tells how the book was written. The "favorite uncle" spoken of was, we venture to guess, Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob, whose likeness appeared in our columns April 10. Mrs. Kingsley says:

"'Titus' was an accident, or, as I prefer to believe, an inspiration. I happen to have a favorite uncle who has always fancied that I had a gift for writing; and when, a few years ago, a publisher offered a prize for the best story embodying the life of Christ, this uncle sent me the circular, with the words 'You must write this' scrawled across it. I glanced over the announcement, carelessly brushed it aside with a little laugh at the absurdity of my too partial relative's demand, and gave the subject no further conscious thought. But something must have happened in that part of my brain where the unbidden work goes on, for vague ideas kept haunting me until, at four o'clock one morning, I suddenly awoke with the whole plot of 'Titus' clearly outlined in my mind, and from that moment the story gave me no rest until it was finished, eight weeks later. It seemed as if I could not stop. I wrote day and night. I would often take up my pen without an idea of what I was going to say, and whole pages would seem to come 'out of the nowhere into the here.'

"I like to feel that perhaps the world had some special need of the little story, and the letters that I have received from all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children, thanking me for its special message to them, would seem to encourage the belief. I value these simple and often ignorant expressions more than the $1,000 prize that 'Titus' won. I may never write a great novel, but I would rather have done ever so little toward the uplifting of humanity than have achieved brilliant literary success. 'Titus' has at least had a widespread audience, as you may see. Here are three different English editions, besides translations into French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and Hindu; and now it is being translated into Japanese."

Mrs. Kingsley's second book, "Stephen," is having a successful sale, and her third book, "Paul," is now on the press. Beside her accomplishments as a writer, Mrs. Kingsley is quite a painter, something of a musician, a devotee of the wheel, and the happy possessor of five well-mothered children.

Present Value to Greece of Her Classical Writers.—Those materialistic people who think the strength of a nation lies simply in the size of its army and navy or in the number of tons of steel rails and carloads of packed pork turned out each year, may peruse to advantage the following from the Paris *Figaro*, concerning the assistance which Greece in the present crisis is receiving from her poets, orators, and artists who died two thousand years ago:

"All questions of European politics apart, the enthusiasm with which students, not only in Paris but also in the provinces, are seized at the thought that the Greeks are going to conquer Crete, is a very striking example of the influence exercised on the French spirit by classical education. The future physicians, aspirants to the notaryship, and embryo lawyers, who have pronounced so decidedly during the past two evenings in favor of the Greek cause, have never thought one minute to ask themselves whether, when the Cretans shall have become Greeks, they will be any the happier. The contrary is unfortunately quite probable, for the clearest result of annexation will be to saddle on these worthy people the taxes from which they would escape if they were simply given autonomy. But these young persons have been seduced by the magic of their classical recollections. Behind the soldiers of Prince George and Colonel Vassos they see resuscitated the shades of the Homeric heroes, and even the shadowy profiles of the gods and goddesses of Olympus.

"It is a phenomenon analogous to that which was to be seen under similar conditions during the last years of the Restoration. But then a very simple explanation could be given. All higher instruction, all the young romantic poetry, at this time in all the flower of its novelty, were dominated by a rational and intelligent philhellenism. An historic school whose exaggerations have since been modified ascribed to the Greeks, just escaped from Turkish bondage, a triumphant passage from expiring medieval conditions to the pagan clearness of the Renaissance. People had faith in the future of the Greeks, first from education and secondly from curiosity. There is nothing like this now. The higher education is more positive and poetry is more circumspect, but the classic names have kept their prestige, and sentimentalism has retained its seduction."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Brain-Side of Elocution.—Mr. Alfred Ayers, the well-known author of a number of popular little books on the use of language, has for years waged war upon current methods employed by elocutionists. In a recent number of *The Dramatic Mirror*, under the title, "A Plea for the Intellectual in Elocution," he has the following to say in further prosecution of his war:

"To those elocutionists who contend that a course in muscle-training, in voice-culture, must precede every other step in acquiring the elocutionary art; that it is useless to try to learn to read until one has trained the voice—to such elocutionists the field that the real elocutionist begins, continues, and ends with is an unknown realm. The veritable elocutionist, the elocutionist that recognizes the importance of cultivating the intellectual side of his art, in his teaching, gives little time to voice-culture, and that little he gives grudgingly. He knows that if his pupil is in earnest, a few simple hints, a directing word now and then will suffice to enable him, little by little, to strengthen the voice-making apparatus and get it under control. He feels, he knows, that to take a pupil's time in putting him through a course of voice exercises is to receive without making an equitable return. He knows that the pupil can exercise and develop the voice-making muscles perfectly well without his immediate aid. Teachers that spend time in vocal culture are of the sort that contrive to make as many bites of the cherry as possible; that are ever intent on making the little they know go as far as they can; that are always studying to make the simple appear complex. The few things a reader has to do, in order to read well, offer difficulties so great that none ever attain to excellence but those who supplement natural aptitude with long and careful study. I would not be understood to intimate that the gymnastic elocutionists are dishonest. To censure them for not knowing what they never have had an opportunity to learn, or even to know the existence of, obviously would be unfair. Few of us ever see anything that is not pointed out to us. The fact, however, is still a fact that the brawn side of elocution is to the brain side as a pond is to the Pacific. Mastery of the gymnastic side is within the easy reach of all."

AT a dinner given by the Authors' Club of New York city, March 25, to Richard Henry Stoddard, presided over by Edmund Clarence Stedman, one of the speakers was ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, president of the Century Club. Here is a story he told of the guest of honor:

"Stoddard was opening a can of tomatoes one night. Sounds that came from the kitchen convinced Mrs. Stoddard that her husband was not accomplishing his task without a struggle. Finally she called to him:

"'What are you doing, dear?'

"'Opening this can of tomatoes,' came the rather gruff answer.

"'What are you opening it with?'

"'With a knife. Did you think I was using my teeth?'

"'Not at all, dear,' came the answer. 'I thought from your language you were opening it with prayer.'"

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SCIENCE.

A LIVING MUMMY.

THE reigning "freak" of the hour in France at present is a so-called "man-mummy," who is really a sufferer from the rare disease known to medical men as sclerodermy, or hardening of the skin. This curiosity, who is attracting the attention of scientific men even more than that of the general public, is thus described in *La Nature* (Paris, March 20) by Dr. Henry Meige:

"This new phenomenon, whose strange appearance attracts the frequenters of side-shows, is only an example of a morbid affection, uncommon, it is true, but well known to scientific men, who have made it the subject of exhaustive study.

"The 'mummified man' comes from the land of the sun—not from Egypt, as his name might seem to imply, but from Provence, where his reputation took its rise and prospered quickly, under the fostering care of medical examinations and notice in scientific publications."

The following description of the "mummy-man" is quoted from a report made to the authorities of the Salpétrière Hospital, where the man was thoroughly examined:

"At first sight, he appears to be a dried man; the subcutaneous cellular tissue has disappeared, the muscles and the bones are atrophied in the extreme, the skin presents a case of extended sclerosis. . . . His whole body is reduced to the condition of a skeleton, but a skeleton covered with dry skin, just like that of a mummy.

"See his face; the skin is drawn back against the bones; the absence of muscles is nearly complete; the general appearance is like that of a great scar. The mouth is immobile, drawn back, and opened, as if cut in a piece of leather, to quote the words of Charcot; the lips are very thin and too short to cover the teeth, so that they can not be brought together to whistle. The ears are hard; . . . the nose is depressed at the bottom and drawn out to a point . . . the nostrils are reduced to the smallest possible size and can not be moved. The eyelids do not cover the eyeballs naturally, and the latter thus appear to bulge out.

"The facial bones are atrophied, the cheek-bones seem to protrude from the flesh. There is no beard, but the hair is abundant and normal.

"The limbs are extremely reduced in size in all their dimensions. The skin of a peculiar yellow tint, spotted with reddish patches, seems glued to the bones, all of whose irregularities are thus exaggerated. In the hand the tendons can be seen standing out like the strings of a violin. The legs look like those of a hound.

"The skin, altho stretched and thickened in places, yet preserves a certain flexibility. It can be pinched between the fingers, except on the soles of the feet. But the movements of the limbs are very much limited by the drawn fibers, especially the movements of extension. So the subject always preserves a constrained attitude; his foot seems fixed to his leg as if it were made of wood. He turns around as a whole, like a statue on a studio table.

"On the other hand, this skeleton has a heart, lungs, a stomach, which have kept their proper proportions and act normally. He has a good appetite, digests well, sleeps well. His sensibility is intact. He complains of no pain.

"The intellectual faculties have not been touched; he talks with ease, jokes upon occasion, and 'shows an amount of knowledge that would have given him a first-class standing in a school.'

"His history is short; it is known that his mother married three times and had twelve children. He was born in normal conditions, but had, it appears, even at an early age 'his skin glued to his bones.' Nevertheless he walked at ten months and talked at the usual age.

"Toward his second year the signs of his singular affection began to be marked, and at the age of twelve they reached their height. Since that time the 'man-mummy' has been as he is to-day at the age of twenty-eight years—1.45 meters [4 feet 9 inches] high, and weighing 24 kilograms [53 pounds], fixed in the same condition for more than sixteen years.

"This curious example of the mummification of the tissues during life is not unique of its kind, altho it must be said that it deserves to be ranked well among those that we find here and there in medical literature."

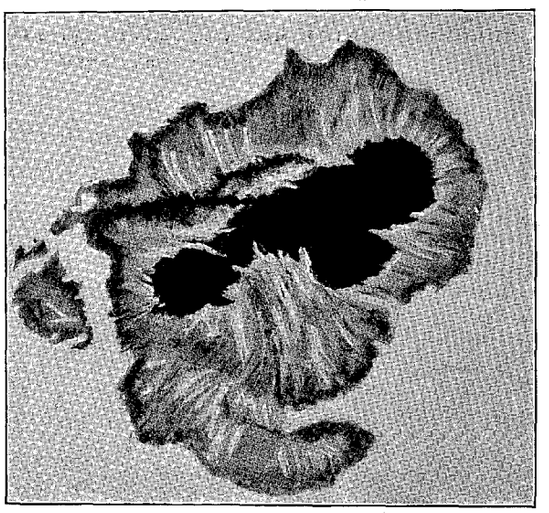
After an enumeration of other celebrated instances, including that of a young girl of seventeen in Naples in 1752, known as the "woman-mummy," Dr. Meige goes on:

"Sclerodermy, as its name indicates [Greek *skleros*, hard, and *derma*, skin], is characterized especially by hardening and contraction of the skin and of the subcutaneous cellular tissue, limited often to the extremities, but sometimes extending over the whole body, including the face, where its localization produces the appearance of a mask, truly horrible to see. If we add to this the coloring of the skin, generally brownish or spotted with yellow and gray blotches, the wasting of the muscles, which reduces the limbs to the skeletonic state, and the stiffening of the joints, which fixes the victim in a constrained attitude from which he can not move, we may understand the condition in which the 'man-mummy' now on exhibition finds himself. This 'freak,' with his dried-up body whose limbs seem reduced to mere bone covered with parchment, and whose hideous face would not be out of place in a sarcophagus in an Egyptian museum—this walking mummy who is making the tour of France, exciting, on the way, curiosity, pity, and horror, is also a pathological curiosity, for we must regard the 'mummy-man' as a rare example of 'generalized sclerodermy.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GREAT SUN-SPOT.

THE following account of a large sun-spot observed in January last, together with a drawing of it, is taken from *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, March 30):

"On January 3 there appeared on the eastern limb of the sun a spot of enormous absolute dimensions. The unfavorable atmospheric conditions at the time allowed only interrupted obser-



SUN-SPOT SEEN IN JANUARY, 1897.

vation of it, owing to the cloud-covered sky. Not until January 10 was it possible to get a sufficiently good view of the spot to obtain a picture of it. The drawing, which is due to Abbé T. Moreux, shows plainly the enormous disturbances and cyclonic movements of the sun's photosphere—an evidence of the unusual power and activity of our central star.

"Not less than 95″ of arc were covered by the spot on the sun's disk, which corresponds to a real extent of 82,000 kilometers [50,000 miles]. The middle of the spot in its broadest part was 54,000 kilometers [33,000 miles] across. This part in itself was large enough—to make a comparison—to hold at once 36 spheres of the size of the earth. Curiously the form and structure of the spot recalled those of one that was observed from February 22 to February 28, 1894. . . . But the spot of February, 1894, appeared somewhat smaller than that of last January, for the former measured only 80,000 kilometers [49,000 miles] in length. Both appeared as irregular gray spots that stretched out from the sun's

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eastern limb toward his center and finally disappeared behind the opposite limb. But the two sun-spots showed a still further likeness in the fact that the penumbra on the north edge stretched out parallel to the main penumbra, and the two also resembled each other in lesser details.

"This year's spot reached its greatest size, according to M. Moreux, on January 10 at 9 A.M., after which it slowly decreased to half the size, and then was followed by a whole train of little sun-spots.

"Schmoll observed the same sun-spot, on January 6 at 3 P.M., when it was easily to be made out with the naked eye, shielded with colored glass, between the middle of the sun and its eastern edge. Schmoll also observed the circular form of the principal spot and its innumerable train of attendant spots. On January 9, at 1 P.M., the spot appeared to occupy the whole central part of the sun's disk, reaching over a distance equal to five times the earth's diameter. In the November preceding, a spot of 80″ of arc or 58,000 kilometers [36,000 miles] had appeared, and had remained during two revolutions of the sun without notably altering its form.

"If the enormous extent of these spots be realized at the same time as the fact that we are now in a sun-spot minimum, we may obtain some idea of the monstrous power of the sun's eruptive activity."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWLY DISCOVERED EFFECT OF MAGNETISM ON LIGHT.

THE recent discovery (already noticed in these columns) by Dr. Zeeman, a Dutch physicist, that the light emitted by the incandescent vapors of metals differs according as it is or is not in a magnetic field, is regarded in some quarters as the most important scientific discovery since the Röntgen rays were brought into notice. The change in the light can be seen only by means of a spectroscope, and consists in a widening of the characteristic lines that are visible through this instrument. This discovery, which may lead to important results along the line of additional confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light, is thus discussed by *The Electrical World* (March 27):

"It has been announced that Dr. P. Zeeman of the Amsterdam University, while working at Leyden, discovered that the lines of a metallic spectrum are broadened when the source of light is in an intense magnetic field.

"The experiments of Dr. Zeeman were most rigorously and accurately conducted. . . . The meaning of the fact is clear to those versed in electro-optics, and, indeed, some such broadening had been predicted by several physicists, and sought for by others. Dr. Lorentz, of Leyden, from theoretical considerations, ventured the prediction that the light at the edges of the broadened lines would be found to be polarized. This was completely verified by the experiments of Dr. Zeeman.

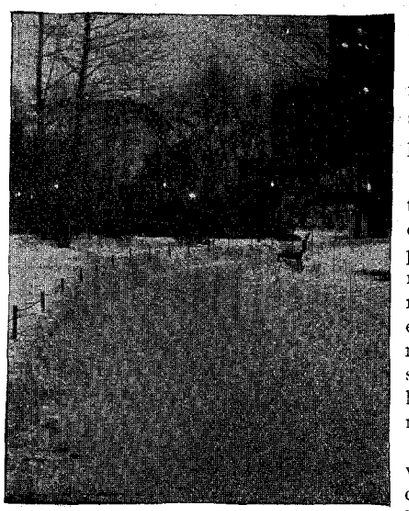
"The discovery will probably substantiate the hypothesis that radiation is due to the motion of electric charges, whether free or associated with the vibrating molecules of the luminous body. It has seemed more and more likely, as knowledge of ether-physics has advanced, that radiation could not be excited by the motions of the inert molecules of matter, but must of necessity require their electrification. The new facts apparently demonstrate that this is true, and throw another ray of light upon the still obscure subject of the mechanism of radiation.

"Of course, the principal bearing of the discovery is upon the theory of light. It is a step toward more complete knowledge of the means by which the particles of a body at high temperature disturb the adjacent ether. It contains also the germs of conclusions regarding the nature of radiating and absorbing matter which may go far toward extending our knowledge of molecular and ether-physics. There is little doubt that the solutions of the two mysteries, the nature of light and of electricity, are destined to be simultaneously attained.

"This discovery is probably the most important contribution to science since Roentgen's announcement of his new form of radiation. The fascinating field of speculation opened by each advance toward knowledge of the ultimate nature of electricity and radiation, and the mechanism of the ether, contains most alluring possibilities of discoveries, and every step taken in such an advance is of the utmost importance to nearly every branch of science."

PHOTOGRAPHY BY NIGHT.

IN *The Photographic Times* (April) W. A. Frazer describes his experiences and methods in this somewhat new line, and gives us some of the results of his work. We must refer the inquiring amateur photographer to the original article for details, and will quote only enough of it to show Mr. Frazer's general methods. After describing his camera, plates, etc., he says:



MOONLIGHT, CENTRAL PARK.

"I at first included in the exposure a minute or two of the last departing daylight, if it might so be called, but my negatives approached too nearly daylight results, and I have since waited until night has really fallen before making the exposure.

"Having chosen the view and set up the camera, if the only lights included are gas lamps, the exposure with this lens and plate should be from eight to ten minutes, depending somewhat upon the distance to the nearest light; while, if any near electric lights are included, from two and one-half to three and one-half minutes will suffice.

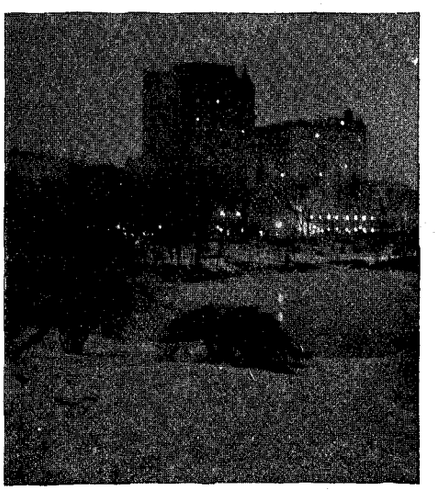
"When I speak of electric lights, I refer to those enclosed in opal shades, such as are used on Fifth and upper Madison Avenue in our city. Unprotected lights or those enclosed in plain glass shades I have never attempted, and doubt very much if they can be successfully photographed.

"My moonlight pictures were taken between 10 and 11 o'clock P.M., with moon almost full, and ten minutes' exposure.

"During the exposure, a watch must be kept that no vehicle carrying lights crosses the field of view. My practise is to stand beside the camera, keeping one hand firmly on it, if it is blowing hard: several exposures I found were ruined through movement of the camera caused by the strong wind. Then when a cab or other vehicle carrying a light enters the field of view, I, with the other hand, cover the lens until it has passed.

"Moving objects not bearing lights make no impression on the plate. . . .

"The amount of detail picked up by the lens when using this plate has been a constant source of wonder to me; in every case, very much more than my eye could see was disclosed when the plate had been developed and fixed.



THE GIANT HOTELS, FROM CENTRAL PARK.

"I prefer a stormy night for this work, either snow or rain, as the artistic effect is unquestionably much greater on these occasions."

It must not be thought, however, that nocturnal photography is devoid of drawbacks. Says Mr. Frazer:

"Before starting out one's mind must be made up to bear with equanimity all sorts of chaff and uncomplimentary remarks, which are sure to be showered upon the photographer by the

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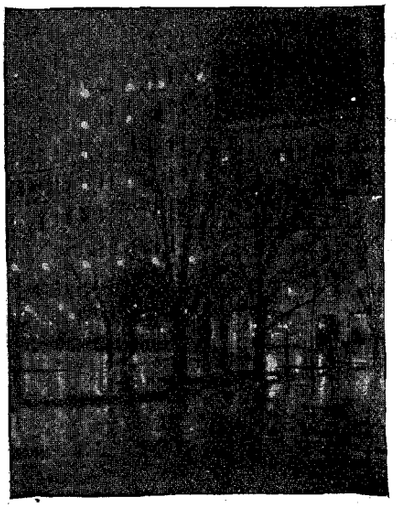
majority of the passers-by. I have received a great deal of advice and sympathy concerning my mental make-up and condition, . . . varied by a multitude of inquiries ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous, and also indication that an interest in science is abroad on the streets of New York, as I have more than once heard John explaining to Mary as they passed that I was taking a picture by those X rays the papers have been talking about."



THE SAVOY HOTEL, STORMY NIGHT.

"In conclusion," says Mr. Frazer—

"I firmly believe that there are great possibilities for pictorial effect in this night photography, and to the enthusiastic amateur, whose daylight leisure hours are limited, a very broad field of work is opened up. I confidently expect to see great improvement, and some startling effects produced, when it has been taken up and studied by a greater number of workers."

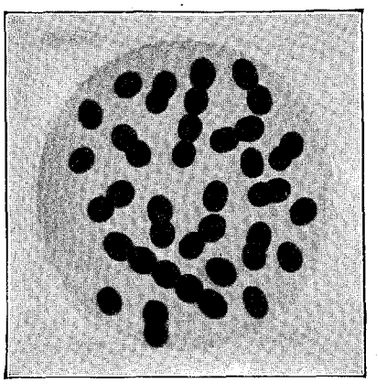
The success of Mr. Frazer's pictures, as shown by his specimens, is striking, and will doubtless inspire many others to follow it up.

The Use of the Hair.—An article by Dr. Exner in the Vienna *Klinische Wochenschrift* is abstracted in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*. He states his belief that the bodies of our ancestors were totally covered with hair, and that its present disappearance is due to the fact that its absence was regarded as a beauty, and hence that in the choice of mates preference was always given to those that had the least of it. "As to the physiological functions of hairs," says Dr. Exner, "it is admitted that they are modified sense organs, which have lost all connection with the nerves. It is probable that in primitive man the distribution of the hair upon the body was irregular, and that the length, color, structure, and thickness of the hair varied with functions for which it was intended. The hair which has been left upon the body in the process of evolution has been left there for a definite purpose. Certain hairs serve as organs of touch, notably the eyelashes, the bulbs of which are surrounded by a network of nerve-fibers, and in a less degree the hairs of the eyebrows. Both these serve to protect the eyes; for being sensitive they give warning of danger, so that reflex closure of the lids is produced. The eyebrows also prevent drops of sweat from running into the eyes, while the eyelashes keep out dust. . . . In animals the hair serves to maintain and regulate the heat of the body, but in man the hair of the scalp alone serves this purpose. Hair is itself a poor conductor of heat, and retains air, also a poor conductor, in its interstices. The fact that the forehead is not covered with hair Exner explains on the theory that in the contest between the natural tendency of the hair to protect the head against changes of temperature and the tendency of human nature toward beauty, the latter has prevailed more easily, because the non-conducting properties of that portion of the skull are increased by the air containing frontal sinuses, and that that portion of the head is easily protected from the heat of the sun by inclining the head forward."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Athol, Mass., *Transcript*, March 23, tells its readers, in discussing the inoculation of malaria by the mosquito, that an attenuated form of the disease germ is thus imparted and that the insect is not spreading contagion but performing a preventive vaccination, He says: "Remember that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well-known but solemn oath of warning, do not treat him as a foe, but as a friend. Translated into English it says, 'Leave this locality or I will vaccinate you,' and the little soldier will do just as he says, tho he die in the attempt, and then others stand ready to leap into the breach."

BACTERIA IN THE DAIRY.

THIS subject is treated by Drs. Coun and Esten of Wesleyan University in a recently published pamphlet that contains the results of separate experiments by each of the authors. Those of Dr. Coun are summarized by him. That milk may contain either advantageous or injurious bacteria is generally known, but Dr. Coun tells us that the former kind may often check the growth of the latter, and he therefore favors the "inoculation" of the cream with the proper kind of germs. Says the author:



BACILLUS ACIDI LACTICI (THE GERM THAT CAUSES MILK TO SOUR) MAGNIFIED 4,400 DIAMETERS.

"The cream in ordinary creameries or in ordinary dairies always contains bacteria, a large majority of which are perfectly wholesome, and which give rise either to good flavors and aromas in the butter or, at least, produce no injurious effect upon the cream. They are perfectly consistent with the production of the best quality of butter.

"In the months of May and June the variety and the number of these types of bacteria are decidedly greater than in the winter months, and this probably explains, in part, the better quality of butter at these seasons.

"Occasionally a dairy or a creamery may be impregnated with a species of bacteria that grows rapidly and produces a deleterious effect upon its butter. This will produce in all cases a falling-off in the quality. The trouble may be due, perhaps, to a single cow, inasmuch as the milk of individual cows may sometimes contain species of organisms not found in others, even in the same barn. It is, however, commonly impossible for the farmer or the butter-maker to find the source of such injurious bacteria.

"Creameries and dairies will in many cases be supplied with bacteria giving rise to desirable flavors, aromas, and a proper amount of acid. This is commonly the case from the fact that the good-flavoring species are abundant, but it will not always be true. It is more common in June than at other seasons of the year, simply because the variety of bacteria is greater at this time, and hence the greater likelihood that some species which produce the proper aroma and flavor will be present. Probably, also, some of the desirable species are especially abundant in the green food of cows in June.

"If cream be inoculated with a large culture of some particular kind of bacteria, this species will frequently develop so rapidly as to check the growth of the other bacteria present and thus, perhaps, prevent them from producing their natural effects. Hence it will follow that the use of starters will commonly give rise to favorable results, even tho the cream is already somewhat largely impregnated with other species of bacteria before the inoculation with the artificial starter. This fact lies at the basis of the use of artificial starters either with or without pasteurization. To produce the desirable result it is necessary to have the starter contain a large abundance of some favorable species which by its growth can both check the development of the ordinary cream bacteria and can develop a proper flavor by itself."

The injurious bacteria that promote the souring of cream are studied in the second paper—that of Dr. Esten, who discusses the question whether they are of one kind or many. He concludes that, at least in territory studied by him, which, as may be seen from the quotation below, was quite extensive, there is only one kind. Says Dr. Esten:

"Milk from thirty widely separated localities in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut yielded, with two exceptions, apparently the same organism. This fact throws the weight of evidence on the side of the belief that one organism universally

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exists in the territory studied, which produces the ordinary souring and curdling of milk. This organism seems to be identical in every particular with that of Günther and Thierfelder, who concluded that their organism was the same as Lister's Bacterium lactis and Hueppe's Bacillus acidi lactici."

The paper is accompanied by a photograph of the organism referred to, which we reproduce herewith.

WHY WE LIKE SALT.

THE meaning of our craving for salt formed the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Société de Biologie, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Lancet*. The conclusions are thus epitomized in *The Scientific American:*

"M. Lapicque stated that sodium chlorid was consumed as an article of necessity by nearly all races, and that most of the lower animals were fond of it, altho there were exceptions to the rule. The herbivora betrayed a greater liking for the salt than the carnivora, and in the same way agricultural populations, who were more or less vegetarians, were invariably large consumers of it. The tribes who ate no salt led a pastoral or nomadic existence, whose regimen was almost exclusively animal. This, said the writer, had led Bunge to formulate the theory that as vegetables contained principally potassium salts, these latter replaced the sodium salts in the economy, and the vegetarian instinctively craved for common salt in order to compensate for its loss through the kidneys. This theory was, however, weak, for it did not explain why certain peoples who had not access to sea-salt replaced it by salts of potassium obtained by the incineration of plants.

"Such a people were the negro inhabitants (a million) of the French Kongo, between Lake Sangha and Lake Tchad. Salt was unknown in this vast territory, which was as large as France; for it was substituted an artificial salt extracted from a certain number of selected plants, whose ashes were washed and their potassium salts crystallized out.

"Samples of the salt had been analyzed and found to be composed of potassium salts only. When, on their first entrance into the country, the French had endeavored to sell common salt they found it unsalable, the natives preferring their own. This disposed of the theory propounded by Bunge. . . .

"M. Lapicque inclined to the belief that salt was of use only in procuring for man and animals a gustatory stimulus. M. Trouessart stated that dearth of salt in besieged cities had been made up by the use of saltpeter. . . . According to M. Samson, oxen and sheep would, on large farms, abstain for weeks together from the salt placed within their reach, while at certain other periods they ate largely of it. This variability of appetite for salt was due to the variation, according to the season of the year, of their diet."

Lying Photographs.—We have several times, in these columns, commented on the falsity of the prevalent idea that a photograph must be absolutely true to nature, at least in the proportions of the objects represented. The author of a series of articles on "The Magic and Mystery of Photography," in *The American Journal of Photography*, gives additional proof. He says: "It is said photography can not lie, altho it is an easy matter to secure a photograph which is far from the truth and the reality. This is done by what is called 'straining the lens,' resulting either in a caricature or in exaggerated perspective. A caricature is easily made by bringing one part of a subject nearer the camera than the remainder, thus giving a false proportion. Some of these are distinctly ludicrous. For example, when taking a portrait, and the hands or feet, being nearer the camera than the body, come out abnormally large. A person lying at full length on the grass and photographed either from the head or feet will result in a gross caricature. There was a comical drawing in one of the illustrated papers recently, showing two sailors taken on board ship, who, owing to a lurch of the ship at the moment of exposure, were represented as monstrosities having long legs and small bodies. Animals will also appear laughable if the camera is placed so as to represent them in perspective. A row of six or seven cottages can be made to appear in the photograph like a street half a mile long by fixing the camera close to the subject, and using a lens having a focal length very near the size of the plate. Owing to the difference between the angle included by the lens and the angle of the eye apparent distortion will ensue. Another method of creating illusion is to photograph objects without any means of judging their real size; thus the model of a steam-engine or other machinery only six or seven inches high will, if taken on a plain ground, appear in the negative like a machine seven or eight feet high, with wheels three or four feet in diameter. Many photographs exhibited as taken from machines weighing several tons are from models only weighing pounds. It is curious to notice in this connection that a photograph from an actual working machine will look like a copy from a model, a complete reversal of the previous illusion. These illusions may be taken advantage of to flatter those who vary from the average."

The Bazin Roller-Boat.—*Industries and Iron* appears not to have much faith in this new craft. Of her recent preliminary stability trials, it says (March 26): "We learn that experiments were recently made at Rouen with regard to her stability, the vessel at the time having all her machinery fitted on board, but with what other service weights is not stated, nor are any further particulars given as to her draft of water. These experiments consisted of the usual 'inclining experiment,' made in still water in order to determine the vertical position of the ship's center of gravity; this course is necessary in the case of nearly all vessels, but especially so with those of novel types. The result is stated to be superior to the theoretical calculations, but we have reason to believe that the 'metacentric height'—or the distance between the 'center of gravity' and the 'metacenter'—could hardly be considered sufficiently satisfactory to justify a sea trial with the vessel fully equipped. Since these inclining experiments were made, the *Ernest Bazin* has, however, made certain trial trips on the Seine, which have been reported as being completely successful in so far as the navigation on lakes and rivers is concerned, and as a consequence a permit has been granted by the French authorities for her navigation. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper read by M. Émile Gautier in January last at the meeting of the Society of Arts, the author stated that 'with regard to the question of stability and displacement, it had been decided to immerse the rollers about one third of their diameter, because it had been calculated that that gave the most favorable conditions for carrying out the rolling motion; but if it were found necessary *for other reasons* a greater amount of immersion might be adopted. Deeper immersion would, of course, give greater stability, or that might be attained by means of ballast, water, or other.' Having regard to this statement and bearing in mind the transverse and longitudinal form of the vessel, it is our opinion that 'deeper immersion' would also affect the remaining important qualities claimed for this vessel in other directions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE article entitled "Electricity Direct from Coal," in our issue of April 3, was by mistake credited to *The Electrical World*. It should have been credited to *The Electrical Review*.

"THERE appears to be no end," says *The Photographic Times*, "to the number of projecting apparatus that are being placed on the market. Here is a list of a few which are already being exhibited at the various music-halls and places of public entertainment: "The motorgraph, the animatoscope, the theatrograph, the kinematograph, the projectoscope, the cinemetoscope, the vitascope, the cinematograph, the veriscope, the animatograph, the viveoscope, the eidoloscope, the cinagraphoscope, the biograph, the rayoscope, the magniscope."

"To what limits the inventing of bicycle improvements has gone is shown by the patent-office records in the United States," says *Cassier's Magazine*, April. "Up to 1876, according to recently published figures, approximately three hundred patents for cycles had been issued from that office. In 1876, invention revived on account of the excellent exhibit of English cycles at the Centennial Exhibition. Since 1876, over four thousand cycle patents have been granted in the United States, and nearly or quite one half of this number have been issued since 1890. In 1890, one assistant examiner of patents was able to dispose of all applications that were filed. In November, 1896, it required the labor of eight expert assistant examiners to handle the applications for cycles, and even with this force working at them, there have been lately one thousand applications constantly on hand awaiting action. At the present time, it is said, no country in the world is granting so many patents for cycles and cycle improvements as the United States."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE REVISED "INDEX OF PROHIBITED BOOKS."

POPE LEO XIII. has published a revision of the famous *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*. The present index is based on the rules laid down by the Council of Trent, the decrees of which were slightly altered by later popes. A short time before the Vatican Council assembled in 1870 a committee had been appointed to examine the rules of the Index and report on the advisability of a revision. This commission unanimously declared that such a revision was necessary, and with this judgment the majority of the Fathers assembled in the Vatican Council concurred. It is accordingly stated that this revision has been made "after careful study and with the advice of the Council of the Cardinals of the Index Congregation." Leo XIII. declares that on the whole the revised rules are so mildly formulated "that if the good-will only is present, it will be easily possible to conform to these rules." In the introduction to the revision, special attention is called to the "unbridled craze for writing characteristic of our day, and the phenomenal multiplication of bad books." The introduction gives an historical account of the ups and downs of the Index, notably the work of Alexander VI., Leo X., and other popes in reference to it. The first Index dates from Paul IV. In the new form the Index contains forty-nine paragraphs, the chief of which we reproduce as follows:

"1. All those writings which were prohibited before the year 1600 are still prohibited, except in those cases where special decrees have made exceptions.

"2. All books written by apostates, heretics, schismatics, and those that promulgate heresy or schism or attack the fundamentals of religion are strictly forbidden.

"3. All the writings of non-Catholics that discuss religion *ex professo* are prohibited, unless it has been settled that they contain nothing contrary to the Catholic faith.

"4. Books of non-Catholic authors that only incidentally discuss religious matters are not to be regarded as prohibited *jure ecclesiastico* [by ecclesiastical law] unless they are forbidden by special decrees.

"5. Editions of the Bible in the original tongues and in old Catholic translations, also those of the Oriental Church, which have been published by non-Catholics, no matter how faithful and complete they may seem to be, are allowed to be used only by those engaged in the study of theology and of the Scriptures, under the condition, however, that these books neither in the introductions nor the explanations make any attack on the dogmas of the Catholic Church.

"6. In the same sense and under the same condition all other translations of the Bible by non-Catholics, either in Latin or in any of the living tongues, are permitted.

"7. All translations of the Scriptures into the mother tongue, also those that have been published by Catholics, are absolutely forbidden, unless they have been approved by the Apostolic See or have been published, under supervision of the bishops, with annotations taken from the writings of the church fathers and learned Catholic authors.

"8. Further are prohibited all Bible translations made by non-Catholics into living tongues, especially those of the Bible societies, that have been condemned by the popes more than once; for in the preparation of these editions all the rules of ecclesiastical supervision have been disregarded. However, the use of these editions is allowed to those who are engaged in theological or biblical studies, in accordance with Rule 5. . . .

"11. Furthermore, are condemned all those books that contain attacks on God, on the blessed Virgin Mary, on the Saints, the Catholic Church and its cultus, the Sacraments, the Apostolic See; also books in which the inspiration of the Scriptures is denied or misinterpreted or limited. In the same way those books are prohibited that attack the church hierarchy, the clergy or the orders.

"12. It is further forbidden to publish, buy, or have in possession any books that teach or recommend sorcery, witchcraft, magic, or incantation of the dead, or similar superstitions.

"13. Books and writings treating of new discoveries, finds, visions, prophecies, reporting new miracles or new forms of devotion, even if they are issued only as guides to private devotion, are forbidden, if they have been published without the authority of the church superiors. . . .

"15. Absolutely forbidden, as has been the case all along, are all printed pictures of the Savior, of the blessed Virgin Mary, of angels, of the saints, and other servants of the church, unless they are in harmony with the spirit and commands of the church. New pictures, with or without prayers, must not be published without the permission of the ecclesiastical authorities. . . .

"21. Newspapers, journals, and periodicals that purposely attack religion and good morals are strictly forbidden, not only by natural right but also by ecclesiastical command. The bishops are to see to it that at favorable occasions the faithful are warned against such dangerous reading.

"22. No Catholic, and especially no clergyman, is allowed to publish anything in such papers, no matter what it may be, unless there be a just and reasonable ground for doing so. . . .

"41. All the faithful are in duty bound to submit to the church's judgment at least all those writings and publications that treat of the Holy Scriptures of theology, of church history, of the philosophy of religion, of ethics, or of other religious or moral subjects, and in general all writings that treat primarily of religion and morals.

"42. The secular clergy are not allowed to publish without the consent of the bishops any works that treat of art or purely natural sciences, the object of which is to demonstrate their learning or acumen. Nor are they allowed, without the permission of their bishop, to assume the editorship or publication of newspapers or periodicals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAS THE CALL FOR RETREAT OF THE "HIGHER CRITICS" SOUNDED?

ACCORDING to the view taken by Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, a call for retreat of the "higher critics" all along the line has come from Berlin, from a no less influential scholar than Professor Harnack. This call, Dr. Behrends finds in Harnack's first volume on "Chronology of Old Christian Literature," just issued from the Leipsic press. "Nothing more noteworthy," says Dr. Behrends, "has appeared in a hundred years." After a few introductory sentences in regard to Harnack himself, as "the bright particular star of the University of Berlin," "the idol of Germany," one who "in minuteness and breadth of historical learning" "has no living equal," Dr. Behrends proceeds to describe the new book as follows (*Christian Work*, April 17):

"Not the least remarkable part of the book is the preface. In it, Harnack sketches the present state of New-Testament criticism, and announces the general conclusions to which his studies have led him. He declares that the attempt to sketch the origin and development of Christianity, by assuming that the New-Testament books were a 'tissue of deceptions and frauds,' and late in appearance, has utterly broken down. The school of Baur is dead. Tradition has been vindicated as true and trustworthy. Interest in literary criticism is waning and historical studies are displacing it; 'the problems of the future lie in the domain of history, and not of literary criticism,' simply because tradition is right in its estimate of the literature. The significance of this verdict appears, when it is remembered that the assumptions of the Wellhausen school, in the treatment of the Old Testament, are identical with the assumptions of Baur, which Harnack emphatically discredits and repudiates. Significant is the confession of a Dutch theologian, to whom Harnack refers without naming him, that he had been 'compelled to believe in the supernatural origin' of Christianity. Harnack will not stand alone. He will carry the younger scholars with him. And the Old-Testament critics will have to follow. That has been the order for two hundred years. In five years, the retreat now begun may become a stampede.

"In the body of the work, the most remarkable thing is the

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discussion of the chronology of the life of Paul. It has come to be generally accepted that six years intervened between the death of Christ and the martyrdom of Stephen; and Paul's conversion has been located in the year 36. Holtzmann and Blass had placed it four or five years earlier. Harnack sifts the evidence bearing upon the date when Festus became governor of Cesarea—the crucial chronological point—and decides emphatically, with Eusebius and Tacitus, that this took place in 55 or 56. Paul had, at that time, been a prisoner for two years; so that his arrest in Jerusalem falls in 53 or 54. Combining, now, the data furnished in Acts, and in Galatians, it appears that twenty-four years must be allowed between Paul's conversion and his arrest in 53 or 54. This locates his conversion in the year 29 or 30; the year of the crucifixion. And, as a result, every one of the Pauline epistles is crowded back from four to six years; Thessalonians to 48; Galatians and Corinthians to 52; Romans to 53; Colossians, Ephesians, Philemon and Philippians to 56–58; the Pastoral epistles to 59–64, in which last year the apostle suffered martyrdom.

"The most startling fact, in this criticism, is the date of Paul's conversion. It had been assumed that the events recorded in the first nine chapters of Acts covered a period of six years. According to Harnack, the time must be measured by six or nine months! The death of Christ, and Paul's conversion, are separated by less than a year! What a picture this gives us of the ferment of that time! No wonder the Dutch theologian was compelled to believe in a 'supernatural origin' of Christianity! Harnack propounds no theory. He makes no note or comment. But he plants himself squarely upon these early dates; which, so far as I know, he has been the first to suggest. And we are surely getting very near Christ, when the man who wrote Galatians and Romans was converted in the year when Jesus was crucified! For one, I am waiting to hear what European scholarship will have to say in reply. Harnack has done a bold thing; but as I have read his pages, I have not been able to see where he is vulnerable; and the man who challenges his verdict on a matter of history had better do a good deal of thinking before he writes!

"This book has stirred me to the depths. It seems to me that it marks the beginning of the end."

Humorous Side of Early Hymns.—In an article by James Elderdice (*The Voice*, April 1) in which are collected a number of laughable "breaks" made by hymn-writers and choirs, we find the following references to some of the earliest of modern hymnology:

"For a long time the only hymnal known or allowed was a paraphrase of the Psalms of David. First came the early Covenanter collections. About 1562 appeared 'The Whole Book of Psalms Collected into English Metre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others.' For more than two hundred years this work was bound up with the Book of Common Prayer, and used in all the churches of English establishment. After Sternhold came the Rouse versions. In these paraphrases, execration was in close connection with praise. We can well believe that the portion of the church militant composed of Cromwell's men and the Highland warrior sang with spirit as well as understanding:

> Why dost thou hold thine hand aback,
> And hide it in thy lap?
> O pluck it out, and be not slack
> To give thy foes a rap.

"Whatever encouragement or inspiration they might derive, for a modern congregation there would be little else than amusement in singing:

> The race is not forever got
> By him who fastest runs;
> Nor the battle by the people
> Who shoot the largest guns.

"Or in this:

> Ye monsters of the bubbling deep
> Your Maker's praises shout,
> And wag your tails about:
> Up from the sands ye codlings peep.

"One need not go very far in the studies of Sternhold and Hopkins, and others of their day, to heartily agree with quaint old Thomas Fuller, that 'their piety was better than their poetry.'

"The sacred muse of Charles Wesley took wild flights, and was not above trying her hand on a hymn, 'For a child cutting his teeth.'"

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTMINSTER STANDARDS.

THE present year marks the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster standards of doctrine, and the various branches of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world are preparing to celebrate the event in a fitting manner. The English Presbyterians have taken the lead in the matter and have already prepared an elaborate program for their anniversary meetings. In this country the Southern Presbyterian Church seems to have shown more interest in the event than its Northern neighbor, and the last General Assembly of the former body appointed a special committee to make the necessary arrangements for a memorial meeting during the sessions of the General Assembly in May of this year.

The assembly which framed the Westminster standards was convened July 1, 1643; but, continuing its session through five and a half years, it reported to Parliament the Confession of Faith, with the Scriptural proofs, on the 29th of April, 1647; the Shorter Catechism on the 5th of November following, and the Larger Catechism a little later; and the Parliament received them from the hands of the assembly, indorsed them, and published them not long after, tho the assembly itself did not cease its formal sessions until February 22, 1649.

In an article on the approaching celebration in the New York *Observer* the writer (Thomas H. Law) speaks of these famous formularies of Presbyterian doctrine as follows:

"The Westminster standards embracing the Confession of Faith and the two catechisms as symbols of doctrine have had a history which is certainly notable in the progress of the Reformed Church. As a comprehensive and clear statement of Christian doctrine drawn directly from the Scriptures which they claim thus to interpret in a brief and logical summary, they have maintained their integrity for a long period and secured a very large and loyal following. They have thus exerted an influence—especially in our own country, where they have been generally adopted by the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies—in the conservation of the truth with regard to the divine authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures and the cardinal doctrines of redemption, such as perhaps no other creed has exercised. And, therefore, in view of their essential merit, of their salutary influence, and of the great good which they have accomplished under the providence of God, it is well for us to pause this year in our course, to consider what they are, to count up all the benefits that we have derived from them, and to rally our people to a more appreciative and loyal support of them.

"Another fact which makes these commemorative celebrations appropriate and expedient at the present time is the strong tendency toward laxity of doctrine, even with regard to the fundamentals of Christianity, which manifests itself among us. In the popular cry for liberty, in religion as well as in civil affairs, there has developed a widespread antagonism to creeds which binds the faith to a definite expression of truth. Freedom of thought and opinion is the demand on every side, fostering a disposition to break out of the traces of traditional belief, and even to repudiate the binding authority of divine revelation itself. It is meet, therefore, to stop and see whither this spirit is leading, and to reflect upon the necessity and value of holding fast to 'a form of sound words,' which serves as a theological compass, and keeps us in the way of everlasting truth. As Dr. Beattie well says in his memorial to the assembly: 'We live in an age of unrest and criticism, if not of transition, in regard to many things pertaining to the Christian faith. An intelligent acquaintance with the history of the Westminster Assembly, and a clear grasp of the doctrinal system which it formulated, may be of great value in these circumstances.'

"The further fact that these standards, most precious to us as the expression of our faith and that of our fathers, in regard to the teachings of God's Word, have been of late years so vigor-

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ously assailed, misrepresented, and maligned, makes it well for us who hold to them to examine carefully and see clearly what they do contain, and be ready to show to the world and to all who oppose them, that they speak truly according 'to the law and to the testimony.' Presbyterians, in their liberality toward other denominations, and their supreme confidence in the truth of their doctrinal system, have doubtless sometimes been negligent in advocating their belief, and perhaps to the detriment of their cause. But the time has come when they should speak out and give a reason for their faith; not to provoke controversy or develop sectarianism, but to maintain and propagate the truth for the glory of the sovereign God."

MINISTERIAL RESTLESSNESS.

THERE is abundant evidence of the fact that the restless and changeful spirit of the age, the workings of which are so clearly seen in social life and commercial circles, is also invading more and more the sphere of the ministry. Long-settled pastorates are the rare exception now instead of the rule, as in years gone by. The itinerant system of the Methodist denomination makes allowance to a certain extent for this desire for change in the pastorate, and the work of filling and supplying pulpits is carried on under this system with less embarrassment and less friction than in some other denominations where no "time limits" of any kind are fixed. It has been stated again and again, on good authority, that, in spite of a supposed fixity of tenure, the average length of a pastorate in such denominations as the Presbyterian, the Baptist, and the Congregational is no greater than in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the pastoral term is placed by church law at a maximum of five years. Another evidence of the growing restlessness in the pulpit at the present time is noted in the large number of candidates offering themselves for every vacant pulpit, these candidates including ministers who have charges as well as those who do not. It was *The Congregationalist* that recently commented on the significant fact that a pulpit-supply committee in a town near Boston had so much business of its kind on its hands that it found itself compelled to have printed blanks supplied for its use. It was a rush of "business" of the same kind that caused the chairman of a similar committee in a Western town to write complainingly to *The Cumberland Presbyterian*. He was getting so many letters and so many applications of various kinds that his life was becoming weary, and he wanted to give general notice that no more applications for the vacancy would be considered.

An interesting contribution to this subject of ministerial restlessness is made by *The Christian Intelligencer*, the careful and conservative organ of the Dutch Reformed Church. After referring to some of the evidence in support of the case, *The Intelligencer* proceeds to say:

"We have not far to seek for some reasons for this restlessness. In the first place there undoubtedly are misfits, as there are in all professions; men who have 'mistaken their calling,' who when they get into the practical work of their professions discover that they have no aptitude for the work, that they can not successfully adapt themselves to existing conditions, and wisely conclude that they are better fitted for something else, and go seeking about for new spheres of activity. Others have the requisite qualifications of mind and heart for the work of the ministry, but are ill adapted to the particular congregations over which they have been installed. If a man's birth and life and training have been in the city, and he finds himself the pastor of a country charge, it is not surprising if the result should prove a misfit and *vice versa*. Tho country-bred men have made excellent city pastors, and city-bred men have made excellent country pastors, yet as a general rule men are more apt to succeed when their lot is cast in the midst of environments such as they have always lived in and are inured to."

Other reasons for the desire to change are to be found, says *The Intelligencer*, in the expanding needs of a preacher after he is married and as he finds a growing family on his hands, calling not only for support but for education.

WHAT THE CHURCH DOES FOR THE MASSES IN ITALY.

WHAT a power the laboring man has become is illustrated by the efforts of the Catholic Church in Italy to draw the humble worker to her side. To the attempts of the Government to satisfy the people by improving roads and rendering fit for cultivation the extensive tracts of land in the fever-stricken lowlands, the Socialists oppose glowing promises of political influence and social equality. The church, on her side, offers substantial financial inducements. The activity of the church is not pleasant to the liberal and radical elements in Italy any more than to the conservatives and extreme revolutionists. The following account of what the church is doing, coming from the liberal Professor Fiamingo, is not likely to be overdrawn. Professor Fiamingo says in the *Zeit*, Vienna:

"The social and economical events in Austria and Germany revealed to the Pope that the workmen have become a power and mean to obtain greater influence. The Holy Father was not slow in discovering that this movement among the masses could be made useful to the church. The Italian clergy are extremely indolent and little interested in the condition of the masses, but the hints from the Vatican have, after all, stirred them up to some extent. The clergy will not, however, have anything to do with state-socialism, for the state is regarded as the enemy of the church, and feared and hated as such. A kind of Christian-Socialist Party has been formed among the clergy, whose practical work is thus far confined to the creation of loan institutes for the benefit of the country population, for credit is difficult to obtain by the farmers, and usury rules everywhere. In Venetia such institutes have existed since 1882. In 1892 Father Cerrutti founded a credit bank of an exclusively religious character, for this institute refuses aid to all who are not *bona-fide* Catholics. Such undertakings soon became popular, and Catholic credit institutes are now more numerous than others. The board generally holds its sittings in the vestry, the parish priest being president and the sexton secretary. These are truly sectarian banks, organized to strengthen religious spirit.

"Another important novelty is the 'People's Secretariate,' which is described by Professor Toniolo, a Christian-Socialist, as follows: 'Its mission is to answer questions, free of charge, to all inquirers belonging to the masses, asking information on religious, moral, legal, and economical questions connected with every-day, practical life. Truly Christian brotherly love of one's neighbor has called into life this institution, which considers it as its duty to defend the laboring classes against society and the state.' It is as yet too early to guess at the political importance of this novel institution, but there is no doubt that it will largely benefit the masses.

"The liberal element in Italy is not likely to benefit by this activity on the part of the church. Liberalism is threatened equally by the church and by Socialism. Clericalism is as much the enemy of the progressive liberals as is the Socialism which is making such headway in Sicily. If the Italian clergy are really anxious to benefit the masses, they must renounce the exclusively churchly character of their activity. This alone could obtain for them the support of the other parties."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Training-School for Bible Critics.—Having in view the present controversy over various points of biblical criticism *The Congregationalist* has a recommendation to make. It says:

"As the next new movement in Christian work, if we must have one, we propose a training-school for critics. There are so many attempting the work of criticism that they ought to be taught how to do it. The Sunday-school, for example, is having just now more than its share of it, and often from those who show

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by their remarks that they are practically ignorant of the subject. One of our contemporaries says, 'It must be the conviction of every thoughtful observer that the Sunday-school, as now instituted, stands in the way of religious training instead of assisting it.' Why? Because most of the teachers do not understand the science of teaching. Yet for every thoughtful observer who says this of the Sunday-school there are a hundred who know it is not true, because they are teaching in the Sunday-school and leading children and youth to follow Christ."

SHOULD MINISTERS HAVE A COLLEGE EDUCATION?

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, founder and sustainer of the Chautauqua schools, is urging now, with characteristic zeal, a scheme for "A Non-Resident School of Theology." In *The Methodist Review* (March-April) he presents a four-year curriculum for such a school, and follows it with a vigorous plea for an educated ministry. In the course of this plea he uses some vigorous language about uneducated pulpit boors and vulgar lay officials which he has before used in addresses before conferences, and which has at times aroused intense indignation. He begins his plea by claiming that the early apostles were trained from boyhood in the best literature of the world—that of the Old Testament. They had a special course of training under the greatest of all teachers—Christ. They had "the highest result of a thorough education," and, unlike the rabbis, had "a vital knowledge of Old-Testament history."

The early Methodist preachers "were not unlike the early apostles in their preparation, their power, and their effectiveness." They "did not gain their power by being students, but because of power they became students." The apostolic and early Methodist method has, the Bishop thinks, been perverted. He says:

"There are young men in the ministry of the church who have come from farm and shop with little or no knowledge of the English language as to its construction, its value as a vehicle of thought, and the enlarging and refining contents of its literature. Such men are neither readers nor thinkers. Under the pressure of a 'revival,' through an ambition to be ministers, and to be at once in the field 'saving souls,' they drop plow or plane and seek, by the shortest possible route, professional recognition. . . . Once in the annual conference they are in for life, to receive to the day of death something toward personal support—not much, but often too much, in view of what they are, and of what they do, and of what they have failed to do. This low standard in the conference results in the filling up by these 'pastors' of official boards with men of their own comparatively low type, who as stewards, class-leaders, and trustees degrade the church by their lack of taste, unworthy ideals, narrow prejudices, and parsimonious spirit. We can not expect cultured men and women, nor even the schoolboys and schoolgirls of the day, to be interested in a church where boors pretend to preach and where such laymen as we have indicated have official place and control; where sensational devices are resorted to for filling up and building up the church; where sentimentality of a very weak sort is substituted for spirituality; and where ecclesiastical authority becomes a humiliating tyranny."

Bishop Vincent does not, by any means, assert that men can be educated only through the seminary or the college, but he dwells upon the advantages of the college course for all ministers, whether they enjoy seminary advantages or not. Among the considerations urged by him are these: the college man commands the increasing respect of society; every minister should know, through college training, just what science does and does not teach; the college-bred man can better inspire the youth of his congregations to pursuit of an educational course. He continues as follows:

"There is also a type of manhood fostered by college training which the ministry needs for the sake of its greatest social influence. Why is it that in so many universities students in the theological department are looked down upon, sometimes with ill-concealed contempt, by the academic students? Making all due allowance for the prejudices which spring from what is called 'the natural heart' against the spiritual kingdom and its representatives, there is too often something in the typical minister and in the 'theologue' which repels strong, stalwart, genuine men in college and in society. The theological student is often a dependent, educated by charity. This itself is not at all ground for his disparagement; but there are a few ministers who were once theological students supported in this way, by individuals or by societies, who up to this day have never paid even the interest on the loan by which they were able to take their theological course. What is still worse, they seem to have no conscience about it. They marry, they have children, they buy books, they ride bicycles, they take summer vacations, but seem to have no ethical sense which makes imperative the restoration of the funds by which they were educated for their profession. There is among a certain class of ministers and of candidates for the ministry a tone of servility which perhaps these processes of professional education promote; a readiness to accept gifts of money; the habit of soliciting discounts because of their office; and consequently the cultivation of the tramp spirit and habit among men whose office stands for the highest, most independent, most manly type of manhood. Life in the modern college tends to prevent this false and unfortunate estimate of the ministry.

"The theological student who has never taken a college course is always at a disadvantage. The foundations of his culture have been neglected. He is all the while in danger of building on the sand. He is doubly in danger of overemphasizing certain branches or departments of truth. The man of limited education is, other things being equal, in greatest danger of being a crank and hobbyist. He sees in part the world of learning. He studies a little New-Testament Greek, but he knows nothing about Greek as Greek. He studies Hebrew a little, but he knows nothing about the Semitic languages in general, their relations to history, and the underlying forces in the Semitic civilization which have affected the historic development of the world at large. Men thus hurried into the ministry too often marry in haste. They lack the power of wise discrimination. Their wives, picked up in the immature years, are in many cases unqualified to fill the parsonage and help the pastor.

"We plead, therefore, for a symmetrical training of the men who are to represent the Christian Church in this enlightened age, and who are to impress society with the nobility of Christian manhood. Let men wait before entering the ministry. There is plenty of time. Jesus at twelve years of age astonished the leaders in the temple. In our time, if we could, we would have made him a 'boy preacher' and sent him through the land as a flaming herald. He, with divine wisdom, retired to Nazareth and remained in its quiet for eighteen years 'subject' to his parents, a student of nature and of the Holy Scriptures, and waiting for the ripening of character which should prepare Him at thirty years of age to go forth on His mission. The ministry of the age may learn wisdom from His example."

The Bishop then proceeds to speak appreciatively of the many organizations for non-resident theological students, such as the Itinerants' Club and summer schools of theology, and expresses the hope that the church colleges may institute a sort of university-extension plan for the especial benefit of young ministers.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Congregational Union of South Africa, comprising native and foreign churches, recently held in Port Elizabeth, was the most successful one in its history. The fact was gratefully recognized in a resolution, unanimously passed, that the home (English) churches were taking new interest in colonial work, and special reference was made to the forward movement which the Colonial Missionary Society has initiated, notably in Johannesburg.

ONE of the most beautiful English church edifices is Barnet Church, Herts. In this church, according to *The Methodist Times* of London, "are groined niches in which respectively are appropriately placed well-considered and cleverly modeled statuettes of England's six greatest preachers. The list is as follows: St. Augustine of Canterbury, the Apostle of England; St. Aiden, Bishop of Lindisfarne; St. Hugh, of Lincoln; Latimer, the martyr; John Wesley, and Canon Liddon. So far as we are aware, this is the first time John Wesley has been placed in an Episcopal church on a level with such goodly company."

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

DOES RUSSIA WANT CONSTANTINOPLE?

RUSSIA'S position in the Creto-Greco-Turkish situation has puzzled many. At first she was suspected of secret sympathy with Crete and Greece, but her readiness to resort to coercion in the interest of the integrity of the Sultan's empire has dispelled those suspicions. It is believed that she is playing a waiting game, and wants a greater share of Turkish territory than immediate dissolution of the Ottoman Empire could bring her. She is believed to have her eye on Constantinople. In view of this impression the following editorial from the semi-official *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, will be read with interest. That organ charges England with duplicity and bad faith and repels insinuations against Russia. It says:

"It is assumed by many European observers and politicians that Russia eternally dreams of occupying Constantinople. In truth, Russia's ultimate designs in the Eastern question by no means blind her to the immediate consequences of her conduct. To occupy Constantinople, it is necessary first to occupy the Bosporus, and this can be done in one of these three ways: (1) By force, against the consent of Turkey; (2) with the consent of the Sultan's government; and (3) with the consent of the powers as well as of the Sultan.

"Let us ask, what would become of Constantinople in either of these cases? Of course, it is not always possible to forecast the development of things, but probability allows us to make the following suppositions: If we Russians should succeed in taking possession of the Bosporus by force, anarchy would at once be inaugurated in Constantinople, and the Turks would be compelled to emigrate to Asia. The signal would be given for appalling massacres and atrocities. At the same time the various and numerous claimants for different portions of the Ottoman Empire would hasten to grab the coveted territory. Turkey would in fact be divided—but not permanently divided. At first the minor governments would acquire their slices, and then the great pretenders would step in and effect a second division. What sort of a Constantinople would this situation place in our possession? The home and storm-center of civil war and disorder, requiring the expenditure of untold treasure and energy in the interest of pacification. The whole Turkish Empire would be in a state of anarchy and violent conflict, with the powers quarreling and threatening each other over the spoils. Does any one seriously imagine that Russia is attracted by such a prospect?

"To occupy the Bosporus with the consent of Turkey is an alternative which we undoubtedly deem the happiest solution of the present difficulty, so full of menace to both governments. To Russia it would mean the delivery to Russia of the key to her own house, while to Turkey it would mean security and safety. The Sultan's authority would be confirmed and assured, and he would be freed from the danger of malicious and subterranean plotting. An end would be put to that incredible situation under which the absurd grimacing of little Greece is sufficient to threaten the fall of the empire. But, clearly, this solution would not give us Constantinople. On the contrary, it would perpetuate and strengthen the rule of Turkey in that world-metropolis.

"There remains, then, the possibility of occupying the Bosporus with the consent of the European powers. In the first place no such consent can be expected. England, as a consideration for her acquiescence, would demand a compensation which Russia could not grant her. In the second place, supposing this obstacle to be removed, the occupation of the Bosporus by Russian forces would involve the forcing of the Dardanelles by European fleets; and the effect of such startling news on the subjects of the Sultan can be realized by Russia alone. European diplomacy is at bottom incapable of comprehending the Turkish question. To it the division of that empire presents itself as a rearrangement of the map; but we who, as a nation, still live more by feeling and instinct than by reasoning and calculation, know that to dismember Turkey is to quarter a living being. If the Sultan should fail to raise the banner of the Prophet, some new Mahdi would do it, and the fanatical Turks would fight as they have never fought yet. It is idle to think that a bold and united front on the part of European governments would inspire terror in the Mussulmans and cause them to hesitate and submit. No, at a critical period for the supremacy of their race and faith they would be found united, disciplined, and determined to resist to the end.

"Moreover, we will say frankly that Russia would not trust the European powers in that supreme emergency. We have witnessed the European occupation of Crete not without misgivings, and this first experiment in the direction of concerted action has not been altogether reassuring. How would we regard the appearance of European fleets before Constantinople? We should inevitably ask what European interests were involved, and the answer would be that the fundamental concern of Europe was simply to hamper Russia and interfere with her success. The integrity of no other power is really dependent on the fate of Constantinople, but it is simply a question of prestige, and Russia must reserve her right to insist on the priority and superiority of her claims. She is willing to cooperate with Europe, but it must be understood that she does not abandon her right to supremacy.

"Russia wants peace and the maintenance of the *status quo*, and it is an error to suppose that she is insincere on account of her designs with reference to Constantinople. But she wishes one thing understood—that in the event of division, her claim on Constantinople is superior to all other claims, chiefly because in no fewer than six wars Russia, and no other power, has crushed Turkish might, emancipated millions of oppressed Christians, and dictated the terms of peace right under the walls of the capital. There was a time when some dreamed of removing the capital of the Russian Empire to Constantinople, but they overlooked the fact that in that city there are eight hundred and fifty thousand Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and foreigners. We can not make it our capital, but it does not follow that it belongs to any other power. Russia alone can solve and decide the fate of Constantinople."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW KOREA IS GOVERNED.

KOREA is anxious to enter the ranks of progressive states by contracting a public debt. The sum of $3,000,000 is all she wants, but it is doubtful that she can get it, except at the cost of her already very problematical independence. Russia is the only country likely to advance funds to Korea. Japan has withdrawn in disgust, not so much on account of the political opposition against her in Korea, as because the few reforms which the Japanese managed to carry through before Russia became predominant in the Land of the Morning Calm have either been abolished or rendered ineffectual. *The Independent*, Seoul, gives an interesting account of the manner in which Korea is governed, to show that the country is not a safe place for foreign investments. *The Independent* relates the following:

"In recommending a person for an office by Korean officials, the qualifications of fitness of the candidate are seldom considered, but the strongest reason they put forth is that he is unable to make a living. Therefore the whole government service is filled with persons who have no other reason to occupy the positions than that they could not make a living outside; and a large majority of them seem to have no other duty to perform while holding offices than drawing the salary and often *something* besides. The only class of Koreans who are earning honest living by hard work are the farmers of the country. . . . But they have no desire to produce surplus, under the existing condition of the Government. For the last one hundred years the corruption of the officials has reached such a degree that it has simply killed the enterprising spirit of the whole nation. The consequence of this is that if a man worked five acres of land the year previous, he cultivates only three during the following summer. If he is still bothered by the blood-sucking magistrates or governors he reduces again the acreage of land for cultivation. They produce just barely enough to enable them to eat boiled rice three times a day, until the next harvest. They dare not build comfortable houses nor wear respectable clothing, because of the fear that the magistrates might think them rich men."

As an instance of the kind of men appointed to office in Korea

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The Independent describes the career of the present Minister of Justice, Cho Pyensik. *The Independent* does not wish to be taken for a mere scandalmonger, and says expressly that "these are not mere charges, but they were proven." We summarize as follows:

When Pyensik was governor of the Chung province he stole $8,000. He was removed from his post—and appointed Minister of Justice soon after. In his capacity as Minister of Justice he caused his former private secretary to be murdered for giving information against him. Pyensik was banished from Seoul for this murder—and made governor of Hamkyeng. There he interfered with the Japanese, which cost the Korean Government $90,000 in indemnities. He was again appointed governor of Chung, pillaging the people and killing twenty-one while amassing a fortune. Arrested, and convicted of robbery and murder, he was released from prison after a year and made Grand Master of Ceremony. Some months ago he memorialized the throne to reestablish the old system of government, to abolish the use of the *Unmun*, to kill the relatives of political criminals, to wear the old style court dress by the officials, etc., but his suggestions were not accepted by the throne. Now, he comes out again as the Minister of Law and Councillor of the State. What a checkered career!

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, thinks Japan can not be expected to continue her support of Korea under such circumstances. When a man like the above described is chosen for a minister of justice, and another one—Hong, who murdered Kim ok Kiun in Shanghai—holds another high position, we can not wonder that Korea makes little or no advancement in civilization.

WHY DOES THE POPULATION OF FRANCE DECREASE?

IF we are to believe recent statistics, the fear that Mother Earth's human children will become too numerous, and that it will be impossible to provide food for the world's population, may be dismissed as groundless. The rapid increase of population in one part of the world is neutralized by diminished fecundity in another. France is a most conspicuous example of the rapidity with which the number of births may decrease in a nation. According to Jacques Bertillon, the noted criminologist and inventor of the famous system of identification named after him, the outlook is extremely gloomy for France. He says in the *Temps*, Paris (as translated in the New York *Sun*):

"This decrease in births is general throughout France, especially in the northern parts and in Brittany. It has been explained as a consequence of civilization; but if this were so it would be necessary to accept France as the only civilized nation of the world, for she is the sole great European country where births diminish with such implacable regularity, as these figures will show:

BIRTHS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS.

	1841–1850.	1881–1890.
Germany	38	38
Austria	38	38
England	33	33
Italy	37	38
France	27	*24

* Afterward 22.

"*Finis Galliæ!* No matter how we look upon it, the above figures lead us to that. The political and military consequences are easy to perceive. On the eve of the last war between France and Germany both countries had nearly the same number of recruits (296,334 in France, 330,136 in Germany); to-day France has no more than in 1870, Germany has nearly 450,000. In fourteen years she will have twice the army we have.

"Even our wealth is threatened. Our exports reached during the years 1867–76 an average of 3,306,000,000 francs; in 1895 they increased to 3,374,000,000. During the same period the German exports increased from 2,974,000,000 francs (the average for 1872–76) to 4,500,000,000. The reason for this is very simple: the number of our workmen does not increase, while in Germany the population has jumped from 41,000,000 to 52,000,000; hence this gain over us.

"At the end of the last century French was the language most spoken throughout the world. To-day France lives on her past.

"There are 46,000,000 people who know French from birth. Such is the number of readers that a French book could have; but the same book written in German could be read by more than 97,000,000 men; and if in English by more than 115,000,000 people. Therefore, it is not only our political and our military power that is menaced by the decreasing births in our population, but also our economic power, and above everything it is the intellectual and moral influence of our writers over the world, it is the intellectual patrimony of France that is on the verge of disappearing."

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu takes a less pessimistic view. He believes that the birth-rate is steadily declining among all civilized nations. He writes in the *Journal des Débats* as follows:

"This steady decline in the number of births is principally the outcome of democratic civilization, which imbues every individual of a nation subject to its influences with an increased wish for personal comfort and social elevation, causing at the same time the absence of resignation and contentment. Every nation or fraction of a nation subject to the influences of modern democracy shows a rapid decline in the number of births. The United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian states are very much alike in this respect. With regard to the United States this decline in the number of births is a well-established fact, for the New England States have only 22½ to 26 births annually per 1,000 inhabitants, a ratio which corresponds well with the French 22 per 1,000. The evil is not confined to New England, for Mr. Porter, in his census of 1890, reports 'a marked decrease' in the number of births throughout the country.

"In Great Britain, too, the birth-rate is steadily decreasing. Educated Englishmen are well aware of this fact. In the seventies there were 33 to 34 births per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1894 only 30 per 1,000. Every annual report of the registrar-general shows a decrease. Marshall, a noted English economist, declares that 'the most capable and intelligent British workingmen seek to escape the burden of large families. Belgium had 32 to 33 per 1,000 in 1840, to pay only 30 per 1,000. Similar conditions prevail in the other states enumerated above. If Germany and Italy maintain their birth-rate, it is solely because democratic civilization has not yet been able to influence the masses in these countries. Germany, however, reveals a marked difference of birth-rate in her several provinces. Posen and the two Prussias, the least progressive provinces, have 40 to 43 births per 1,000. Silesia has 41.6 per 1,000. Baden and Hesse, where the Socialists exercise much influence, have 32; Alsace-Lorraine only a little over 30. The tax-rate and military service seem to have no influence in the matter."

According to Professor Fouillée it is not an over-excess but a decline of civilization which hurts France. He writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* as follows:

"Since 1881 the number of criminal cases in France has increased by 30,000, altho practically the population has not increased at all. Especially has the number of murders and homicides increased. Up to recent times Italy reported the largest percentage of criminals of this kind, namely, from 250 to 300 each year. France has now the sad distinction of being in the lead, the average in late years being about 700. While Italy reported annually about 80 child murderers, France now averages 180. Taking all the data together, the criminality of France has just about doubled in the last fifty years. The saddest feature about this increase is the fact that that it is proportionally greatest among the youth of the country. The actual fact is that the number of criminals who are yet children or youths is twice as large as the number of adult criminals, altho France has only about seven million children and youths and twenty million adults. In Paris more than one half of the criminals arrested are less than twenty-one years of age. Prostitution among children is alarmingly on the increase. During the last ten years an average of 4,000 of such cases were brought to the attention of the authorities every year. In 1830 there were but 5 suicides to every 100,000 inhabitants; in 1892 there were 24, and the rate is increasing. Suicides of children under sixteen were formerly unknown in France; now there are

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on an average 55 each year. And in 1875 there were 375 suicides between sixteen and twenty-one."

These are sample facts mentioned by Professor Fouillée, who comments on them as follows:

"The fundamental error of the French system of education is the predominance of purely intellectual and rationalistic ideas which we have inherited from the last century, and which assign to scientific knowledge a superiority over and above moral principles in the training of men. Rabelais has already said that 'Knowledge without conscience is the ruin of the soul.' On all sides the warmest friends of education in France are entirely discouraged. To cram the memory with names and dates and facts does not supply the soul with thoughts that produce great feelings and crowd back vices. It is not the duty of the teacher to educate memories, but to train consciences. Our present system of schools dissipates instead of concentrates; it superficially skims over everything, but penetrates nothing. The abnormal development of the purely intellectual faculties characteristic of our day is a superficial semi-education and is a detriment to our youth. It does not supply the children with the principles that still strengthen them against temptation. . . . The true purpose of the school is neither mere imparting nor mere training, but is training through imparting. Education is not a trade nor a mere function, least of all a political function, but is a moral and social mission."

The writer goes to show that only the principles of Christianity and not the "morality" taught in the secular system of the French schools can supply what is needed to effect a regeneration of the youths of the land. In reference to the power of the press for evil, Fouillée speaks in an equally plain manner. Among other things he states that as early as 1882 the Minister of Justice had reported to the Senate that in Paris each day, at the doors of public schools, more than 30,000 immoral and filthy stories were being distributed gratis to the children.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN CRETE?

THERE is no apparent change in the situation in Crete. Throughout Europe, however, the anti-Greek party is getting the upper hand. That the Mohammedans have been and are being massacred in batches of hundreds by the Christians of Crete, and that neither age nor sex serve as protection, is now admitted by the most philo-Hellenic papers in Europe, altho such news is not published with the flaring headlines given to the Armenian atrocities. *The St. James's Gazette* criticizes the attitude of the press as follows: "We notice that, as usual, the philanthropic gentlemen whose hearts are wrung at the fate of the hundred Armenians in Tokat have no overwhelming sympathy for the many hundred Mohammedans in Crete who are being driven from their homes and plundered of their poor goods and chattels by the Cretan Christians. When a Cretan village is raided and plundered by the Christians the appropriate heading is 'Hard fighting in Crete,' but the corresponding incident in Asia is headed 'Another shocking massacre.'"

The *Journal des Débats* asks what the Greek troops are doing in Crete, if they can not prevent the murder of women and children. The same paper lays a charge against the Greeks in Crete which is more serious than that of mere indifference to the sufferings of humanity, if the sufferer happens to be a Mohammedan. It accuses the Greeks of distorting the text of the treaty granting autonomy to Crete, so that the ignorant Cretans believe they are really to remain under the full sway of the Sultan.

Mr. Gladstone's demand that Greece be allowed to have her way, and his denunciation of the "concert of the powers," brings the retort that Lord Salisbury is only doing as Mr. Gladstone did in 1886, when also it was thought necessary to restrain Greece. The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, describes what happened then as follows:

"The blockade against Greece having been declared, the Athenians held a mass-meeting, armed, and demanded to be led against the Turks immediately. Delyannis resigned, throwing the blame upon the King; the King refused to accept the resignation, saying that Delyannis should first find a way out of the difficulty he had created. The war fever continued, and even the garrison of Athens was sent to Thessaly. A fight between the Greeks and the Turks took place, in which the former lost about two hundred men. That cooled their ardor. May 25, the order to disband the army was given. But as the powers were not officially notified of this until June 7, the blockade lasted until then. The people of Athens were heartily tired of the whole business. This should prove that the agitation had been artificial from the beginning."

The European papers insist that the patriotism of the American Greeks does not go beyond a willingness to give "moral support" to their country, despite the fact that the New York papers have published long articles describing the departure of Greeks for their country. The steamship *Sarnia*, which was to have taken between 100 and 250 Greeks at reduced rates, left without any—according to the European papers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN AS A COLONIAL POWER.

THE supposed intention of the Japanese Government to lay hold of the Philippines, if those islands are vacated by Spain, has aroused a perfect storm of abuse in the English journals of the Far East. Japan is described as presumptuous, her attempt to enter into competition with England as a colonial power is described as childish, and her ports are threatened with a visit of the British fleet. The condition of Formosa is cited by our Hongkong and Shanghai contemporaries as proof that Japanese officials are arbitrary, corrupt, opposed to foreign enterprise, cruel, and deceitful. The Japanese press, on the other hand, claims that Japan has not yet been given time to show what she can do. Japan does not purpose to follow the practise of European governments, which administer their Eastern colonies largely by bribing and coercing native chiefs. Japanese rule is intended to benefit all classes, by establishing law and order and dispensing justice without regard to persons. The *Yorodzu Choho*, Tokyo, describes the past and present condition of Japan in the main as follows:

The island was never properly conquered by the Chinese, who allowed the natives to do pretty much as they pleased. All the Chinese did was to squeeze money out of the chiefs, allowing them to reimburse by squeezing in turn the barbarous natives. The hill tribes had a profound contempt for their quondam Chinese masters, for the Chinese troops could not cope with them, and the people near the coast learned by bitter experience that the Chinese officials did not keep faith with them, and that the law was only a cloak to injustice. When the Japanese first took over the island, its inhabitants were under the impression that there would be little, if any, change of system, especially as the remaining Chinese prejudiced them against the new administration. Acts of nameless barbarity were committed against the Japanese, and the Japanese soldiers retaliated. However just the anger of the Japanese officials may have been, the Government could not allow them to wreak vengeance upon the ignorant, and punishments and recalls were the order of the day. To-day the Formosans are settling down. Like the Bosnians, who opposed in a similar manner the Austrian occupation of their country, the people of Formosa have begun to learn that order and justice are not empty words under a civilized administration. The tales of "flagrant maladministration in Formosa, high-handed cruelty to both aboriginals and Chinese residents, and general mismanagement all around," as told in the English press of the Far East, are simply the outcome of jealousy. Since the Japanese own Formosa, it is difficult for European dealers to elude tariffs and taxes.

The Overland China Mail, Hongkong, is quite willing to believe that matters have improved somewhat in Formosa; but that does not take away the fact that the Japanese interfere unneces-

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sarily with the trade of the island. The Japanese have instituted a lot of red tape, entirely at variance with the way of doing business in Formosa, and their regulations tend principally to benefit the Japanese merchants. This, thinks our contemporary, Great Britain should not allow. We quote as follows:

"Unless the British Foreign Office adopts a more decided policy in relation to Japan, the Japanese are only too likely to succeed in their thinly veiled intention of ousting the foreigner wherever he comes into commercial contest with the Jap. . . . It is time our statesmen took the proper measure of the Japanese, and put a stop to this peculiarly aggressive spirit which has overtaken the Japanese as a race. There is surely a limit to European concession—surely we have worshiped long enough at the foot of the mighty little Jap! It would be well, both for the Japanese and for the European, that an amicable arrangement could be arrived at whereby the Japanese will be obliged to recognize the principle of 'live and let live'; and altho we would be the first to deplore any show of force likely to disturb the harmony of the Far East, we certainly are of opinion that if the Japanese refuse to put an end to the harassment of the foreigner within their dominion it will be necessary to teach the Japanese a bitter lesson. The interests of all make for peace and harmony, and it will be a serious matter for Japan if she forces Great Britain to call her mighty engines of retribution into activity. For the sake of future British trade in Formosa we ought to make a determined stand in defense of the few foreigners endeavoring to carry on business there."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is not pleased with the testimony of Mr. Cronwright Schreiner before the South African committee. Mr. Schreiner answered Mr. Chamberlain's questions to the following effect:

"There would be no difficulty in the Transvaal if the gold had not attracted a large floating population, who come only to make money, and could not justly expect citizens' rights in a country in which they would not stay. A few born South Africans were affected by the franchise grievance. For immigrants the grievance was merely theoretic. He did not think there was a substantial grievance with regard to education, as there were very few English children, and hardly any in the public schools. As to the law about public meetings it would be a grievance if enforced, but it was 'a dead letter.' The alien law was no doubt offensive, but steps must be taken to exclude undesirable people. During the last ten years the alterations in the franchise have been such as to make it more and more difficult for Outlanders to obtain the vote. The Hollanders employed by the Transvaal Government did their work very efficiently. The Transvaal gold law was far more liberal than that in other parts of Africa. The general result of Mr. Schreiner's evidence was that there were real grievances, but that they had been exaggerated, and their existence had been made a stalking-horse."

Mr. Chamberlain then wanted to know how the English at the Cape would regard the forcible application of the London convention, which, according to English interpretation, confers a great many rights upon the British Government. Mr. Schreiner thought a war with the Transvaal would not be popular among South Africans, but Mr. Chamberlain refused to believe this, saying that his information was directly opposed to the opinion of the witness. There is no doubt in the minds of the British journalist that Mr. Chamberlain means war. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Of course Mr. Schreiner could only repeat again and again that it would be well to exhaust peaceful methods before attempting to employ force. But why did Mr. Chamberlain return to the charge again and again? Even his matter-of-fact intelligence must realize that his questions will be regarded as menaces by nine Dutchmen out of ten, from one end of South Africa to the other. . . . The first shot fired by British troops against the Boers would certainly bring about sooner or later the institution of a South African republic that would ultimately extend from Cape Agulhas to the Zambesi. You can not exterminate 100,000 families, and so long as a Dutchman remained in South Africa he would resent the violence used toward his kinsfolk. . . . Nor is it necessary; the Transvaal Government is amenable to reason and to diplomatic pressure. Why, then, does Mr. Chamberlain abandon that attitude of impartiality which alone befits his position?"

The Speaker fears that the London convention is of little use "except to manufacture a *casus belli*." This is also the opinion of *The St. James's Gazette*, which says:

"Are we, then, to prepare ourselves for an immediate conflict with the Transvaal—another Boer war in which this time we should take good care not to be beaten? Is that what we are to understand from Mr. Chamberlain's forensic demonstration? We hope not. What Mr. Chamberlain is trying to establish is that technically we have a *casus belli* against Mr. Krüger's government. We have the duty to maintain the convention of 1884; and if that instrument is violated—as it unquestionably is by refusing free ingress to British subjects, if not by the denial to them of equal civic rights—we have the right to resort to arms. But it is at least desirable for both the Pretoria politicians and the people of this country to understand that we shall have a technical justification for taking the strongest measures, if Mr. Krüger does not alter his ways."

Meanwhile the Boers are chafing under the insults and indignities daily offered to them. The Transvaal has officially declared its adherence to the Geneva convention for the humane treatment of wounded and prisoners. The British Government has officially informed Switzerland that the Transvaal can not take such a step, except with the permission of, and through the agency of, the British Government. *Our Land*, Capetown, sarcastically reminds its English contemporaries that this attempt of the Boers to accept in theory what they have always practised is another "technical stick to hit the dog with," and hopes that England will take due notice of this additional "studied insolence and swagger of the Boers." The *Volksstem*, Pretoria, says:

"We are heartily tired of these attempts on the part of the English to dictate to us, especially as the English are more insolent than any other nation in the treatment of foreigners visiting their country. We have tried to be civil, but civility is evidently thrown away upon them. Luckily we are better prepared for a struggle than ever before. We have rifles enough and ammunition enough at Pretoria to arm every Afrikander in the Cape Colony, while in 1880 we were forced to rely, in many instances, upon the ammunition we could take from the enemy. We are convinced that England can not hope to make an impression with less than 60,000 men—and that is more than England can spare."

Basutoland, the Switzerland of South Africa, and nominally under British suzerainty, is said to be ready to attack the Free State, which has pledged itself to assist the Transvaal against England. Germany is sending reinforcements to Southwest Africa. There is no doubt on the continent of Europe that the Boers will meet Mr. Chamberlain half-way if he wants to fight the thing out. The *Petit Journal*, Paris, says:

"The Boers are evidently ready to end the present state of affairs, and to assert themselves, once for all, as masters in their own house. Nor can it be doubted that England will soon make a supreme effort to crush the hated Transvaal. The question is, however, will Germany remain inactive in such a case? France should be a mere looker-on. She can but profit by the growing enmity between Germans and English."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LORD WEMYSS, says *The St. James's Gazette*, makes fun of public demonstrations as mere stage accessories to the work of politicians. He quotes the late James Beale, a famous agitator, who said: "For £5 you can get up a public meeting at any time; and for £100 you can insure a public demonstration such as will influence the policy of the Empire."

NOMINALLY at least, the independence of Korea is still acknowledged by Russia and Japan. The Russian papers publish the text of a treaty between Russia and Japan, by which these powers bind themselves to "uphold the independence of Korea with regard to all questions, foreign as well as domestic." Russia and Japan only assist the King of Korea to regulate the affairs of the country, which has been much disturbed by the war between China and Japan.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

MR. JUSTIN H. McCARTHY'S "Story of Gladstone's Life" is losing none of its interest as it progresses. In the April number of *The Outlook* (which is publishing the "story" in its monthly edition), he tells of the life-long political duel between Gladstone and Disraeli, one of the most brilliant and prolonged contests in the annals of Parliament.

Gladstone had forged to the front as a great parliamentary leader in the discussion over the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, which

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.
From the engraving by Mr. G. J. Stodart. By courtesy of *The Outlook*, *New York*.

forbade the use of a title taken by a Catholic bishop from any see in England. A Catholic bishop in England might be called Bishop of Melipotamus, or Mesopotamia, or Emmaus; but not Bishop of London or Archbishop of Canterbury. The bill was of course aimed at the Catholics, with whom Gladstone had no very close sympathies, and was demanded by a tremendous popular hubbub; nevertheless he fought it most vigorously, and, tho it became a law, he quietly repealed it twenty years later. Soon after, Benjamin Disraeli became leader of the House of Commons. We quote now from Mr. McCarthy:

"In 1852 began the long parliamentary duel between Gladstone and Disraeli, which ended only when, at the close of the session of 1876, Mr. Disraeli left the House of Commons and took his place, as he had always meant to do sooner or later, in the House of Lords. The debate was on Mr. Disraeli's budget, and it ended in the defeat of the Tory Government. Mr. Disraeli never, before or after, spoke with greater power and sarcasm and bitterness and passion than in his final speech in that debate. It was about two o'clock in the morning when Mr. Gladstone sprang up to reply to him. 'Gladstone has got his work cut out for him,' was the comment of one of the listeners when Mr. Gladstone rose to his feet. He had his work cut out for him, but he was equal to the work, and he soon made it quite clear that he was going to do it. Many members of the House and listeners in the strangers' galleries thought it hardly possible that, at that hour of the morning, and after such a speech as Disraeli's, any further impression could be made even by Mr. Gladstone. But before he had got far into his speech every one felt that Gladstone was making a greater impression than even Disraeli had produced. It has to be borne in mind also that Gladstone's speech was necessarily unprepared, for he replied point by point, and almost sentence by sentence, to the speech of Mr. Disraeli. It seems to me that from that moment Mr. Gladstone's position in the House of Commons was completely established. [Gladstone's speech, Mr. McCarthy says further on, completely crushed Disraeli's financial scheme.]

"Then, as I have said, began the long rivalry of these two great parliamentary athletes. In every important debate the one man answered the other. Disraeli followed Gladstone, or Gladstone followed Disraeli. It was not unlike the rivalry between Fox and Pitt, for it was a rivalry of temperament and character as well as of public position and of political principle. Gladstone and Disraeli seemed formed by nature to be antagonists. In character, in temper, in tastes, and in style of speaking, the men were utterly unlike each other. One of Gladstone's defects was his tendency to take everything too seriously. One of Disraeli's defects was his tendency to take nothing seriously. Disraeli was strongest in reply when the reply had to consist only of sarcasm. He had a marvelous gift of phrase-making. He could impale a whole policy with an epithet. He could dazzle the House of Commons with a paradox. He could throw ridicule on a political party by two or three happy and reckless adjectives. He described one of Cobden's free-trade meetings in some country place as an assembly made up of 'a grotesque and Hudibrastic crew.' It is not likely that one of Cobden's meetings was more grotesque or Hudibrastic than any other public meeting anywhere. But that did not concern the House of Commons; the description was humorous and effective; it made people laugh, and the adjectives stuck. Disraeli was never happy in statement. When he had to explain a policy, financial or other, he might really be regarded as a very dull speaker. Gladstone was especially brilliant in statement. He could give to an exposition of figures the fascination of a romance or a poem. Gladstone never could, under any possible conditions, be a dull speaker. He was no equal of Disraeli's in the gift of sarcasm and what Disraeli himself called 'flouts and jeers.' But in a reply he swept his antagonist before him with his marvelous eloquence, compounded of reason and passion.

"I heard nearly all the great speeches made by both men in that parliamentary duel which lasted for so many years. My own observation and judgment gave the superiority to Mr. Gladstone all through, but I quite admit that Disraeli stood up well to his great opponent, and that it was not always easy to award the prize of victory. The two men's voices were curiously unlike. Disraeli had a deep, low, powerful voice, heard everywhere throughout the House, but having little variety or music in it. Gladstone's voice was tuned to a higher note, was penetrating, resonant, liquid, and full of an exquisite modulation and music which gave new shades of meaning to every emphasized word. The ways of the men were in almost every respect curiously unlike. Gladstone was always eager for conversation. He loved to talk to anybody about anything. Disraeli, even among his most intimate friends, was given to frequent fits of absolute and apparently gloomy silence. Gladstone, after his earlier parliamentary days, became almost entirely indifferent to dress. Disraeli always turned out in the newest fashion, and down to his latest years went in the get-up of a young man about town. Not less different were the characters and temperaments of the two men. Gladstone changed his political opinions many times during his long parliamentary career. But he changed his opinions only in deference to the force of a growing conviction, and to the recognition of facts and conditions which he could no longer conscientiously dispute. Nobody probably ever knew what Mr. Disraeli's real opinions were upon any political question, or whether he had any real opinions at all. Gladstone began as a Tory, and gradually became changed into a Radical. Disraeli began as an extreme Radical under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell, and changed into a Tory. But everybody knew that Gladstone was at first a sincere Tory, and at last a sincere Radical. Nobody

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knew, or, indeed, cared, whether Disraeli ever was either a sincere Radical or a sincere Tory. It is not, perhaps, an unreasonable thing to assume that Disraeli soon began to feel that there was no opening for him on the Liberal benches of the House of Commons. He was determined to get on. He knew that he had the capacity for success. He was not in the least abashed by session after session of absolute failure in Parliament, but he probably began to see that he must choose his ground. On the Liberal side were men like Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Gladstone, Cobden, and Bright. On the Tory side there were respectable country gentlemen. Since the removal of Lord Stanley to the Upper House there was not a single man on the Tory benches who could for a moment be compared, as regards eloquence and intellect, with Disraeli. Given a perfectly open mind, it is not difficult to see how an ambitious man would make his choice. The choice was made accordingly, and Mr. Disraeli soon became the only possible leader of the Tory Party in the House of Commons. . . .

"Gladstone was needed to bring out all that was keenest and brightest in the parliamentary eloquence of Disraeli. Gladstone, on the other hand, would have been literally thrown away on any Tory antagonist beneath the level of Disraeli. Never since Disraeli left the House of Commons has Gladstone found a Tory antagonist worth his crossing swords with. Among other differences between the two men were differences in education. Disraeli never had anything like the classical training of Gladstone. The mind of Gladstone was steeped in the glorious literature of Greece and of Rome, about which Disraeli knew little or nothing. Disraeli could not read Latin or Greek; he could not speak French. In a famous speech of his delivered in the House of Commons at the height of his fame and in opposition to a measure of Gladstone's, Disraeli made it plain that he thought the meaning of 'university' was a place where everything was taught—a place of universal instruction. In another famous speech he described John Henry Newman's 'Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ' as an 'apology' for Newman's life. When the Congress of Berlin sat in 1878, and was presided over by Prince Bismarck, the great Prussian statesman opened and conducted the business in English. Disraeli, accompanied by Lord Salisbury, represented England at the Congress, and it was at first supposed that Bismarck spoke English simply as a mark of compliment to England. But Bismarck kindly spoke English because it had been made known to him that Disraeli could not speak French.

"It must be admitted, however, that all this tells to a certain extent in Disraeli's favor. Among the contrasts between the lives and ways of the two great rivals must be noticed the contrast between the conditions under which they started into public life. Everything that care, culture, and money could do had been done for Gladstone. His father had started him in public life with an ample fortune. Disraeli was the son of a very clever and distinguished literary man, who was successful enough as a sort of *genre* artist with the pen, but who could not give his son much of a launch in life. Disraeli got but a very scrambling education, and was for some time set to work in a lawyer's office."

Self-Propelling Fire-Engines.—These engines, according to an editorial note in *Cassier's Magazine*, April, "are becoming the fashion. Boston has just added one to her fire-fighting equipment—not the first, by the way, that has been turned out in the United States—and it will probably not be long before other cities will follow suit. The needs of thorough municipal fire protection have received almost proverbially careful attention in America, and the new departure, therefore, has not been prompted by a craving for the novel, of which Americans are so often accused, but by the promise of better service—the more likely saving of property. With the growing demand for greater water-throwing capacity, fire-engines have gone on increasing in size and weight year after year, until the heaviest now in use, somewhere about the 10,000-pound mark, and capable of handling 1,100 gallons of water a minute, require three horses for reasonably rapid getting around. But the demand for even larger engines still remains. To meet this the Boston self-propeller was ordered, which, in general appearance, seems to bear a pretty close resemblance to the typical American steam fire-engine. Its service weight, however, is 17,000 pounds, and its water capacity 1,850 gallons a minute, so that it is decidedly a more formidable fire-fighting apparatus than its various prototypes. Successful animal traction for so heavy a machine was out of the question. Obviously, some other form of power was necessary, and in making the machine self-propelling its builders set an example which is pretty well assured of imitation. It remains to be seen, however, whether fire-engines of so great a weight as this one will prove as all-around satisfactory as is evidently expected. Great weight, even if coupled with great capacity, may not be exactly conducive to best service."

A Chance for a Fortune in Maple Sugar.—Newlin Williams tells in *The Forester* how a fortune was once made in maple sugar and may be made again. He writes:

"Some members of the New Jersey Forestry Association may have seen a man who, twenty years or more past, traveled on the Delaware Valley lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bent on selling maple sugar. His article was so much in demand that he made a comfortable fortune in selling it, which having been accomplished he immediately invested his accumulations in the oil bubble, then inflating, and lost it to a dollar. Where he got the crude sugar is not known, but by some process, either borrowed from New England or original with himself, he clarified it, molded it, and sold it in pairs of oblong cakes done up with colored papers into attractive packages. Old folks and children alike confessed that they knew no such delicious morsel. The sugar was dark-colored, hard, dry, brittle, and *free from grit*, of fine strong flavor and as clear as the red and yellow candies so popular to-day with the children at the holidays. The secret seems to have perished with the man, for none have seen so choice a product before or since."

Mr. Williams concludes that a fortune awaits the man who shall discover this lost process, and he commends the matter to the consideration of sugar-producers.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

A Boon to Work-Harried Clergymen.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Delightful Digest of all good things, how indispensable it has become! What a time-saver! No more wading through pages of useless print. Here one finds the cream. All one has to do is to eat, and the digestion is easy, so palatable is the food served. It is full of the best of all good things.

The work-harried clergyman is out on the open ocean with its unobstructed vistas. Long may you be the bark from whose deck we get clear visions of the world's quivering life and thought.

Gratefully yours,

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY, WEST HAVEN, CONN. R. H. GESNER.

Cumberland Presbyterian Statistics—A Correction.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Following certain statistics given in *The Independent* concerning Presbyterian churches, your columns have given wide circulation to the statement that there has been "a falling-off in the returns of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church." Such is not the case, and it is to be regretted that great publicity has been given to a statement which is so misleading and is so hurtful to the Cumberland Presbyterian household.

The facts are these. It is very difficult to get full and accurate church statistics, as is well known to every ecclesiastical official who has had occasion to concern himself with such matters. It has been our custom, from year to year, to make the reported membership the basis of calculation for determining the membership of our non-reporting churches. In the last minutes of our General Assembly this estimate was made in the usual way, and the calculation showed no "falling-off" whatever, but an increase in the number of our communicants. *The Independent* manifestly made the mistake of overlooking this "estimate" membership, hence it reported an appalling "falling-off" of more than thirty thousand.

It is hoped that these religious journals which gave currency to this erroneous statement will also publish this correction.

Yours very truly,

LEBANON, TENN. J. M. HUBBERT,
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

[Concerning this matter, *The Independent* has this to say: ". . . . We are at a loss to see wherein we erred. We took the figures precisely as we found them [in the minutes] and precisely as we took them the year before. The fifteen synods in the church are all given, and the summary has every appearance of completeness. If the total of the table is wrong, why did not the editor correct it? The fact is that before 1896 the statistical tables of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were rather loosely compiled. The minutes of 1896 appear to have been made up according to a much more correct system. That is why we said in a footnote, when we printed the statistics, that the apparent decrease was due to correcter methods.]

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Rains and floods have disturbed the course of business, and lower prices rule for staples except cotton, wool, and woolens, the former being slightly advanced by flood news and the latter by tariff news offset to some degree by uncertainty regarding the proposed retroactive duties. Improvement in railway earnings and decrease of business failures afford some encouragement, altho *Bradstreet's* says "the business situation, as a whole, shows no gain." Reviewing the late prices reaction in detail for the first quarter *Bradstreet's* give 44 products higher on April 1 than June 1; 23 with no change; 41 lower. Compared with April 1 a year ago 54 are lower and 47 higher.

Decreasing Business Failures.—"Out of 4,006 failures with liabilities of $60,752,561 in the first quarter, 74 banking failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, $12,744,650, and 3,845 failures with liabilities of $35,947,892, or nearly three fifths are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 failures and less than a fifth of the liabilities, $12,060,019, in branches of manufacture and trade not specified. Only 2 of the 13 manufacturing classes and only 4 of the 13 trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only 5 manufacturing and 3 trading show larger average liabilities. For the month of March, only 3 manufacturing and 4 trading classes show larger amounts than last year, and only two manufacturing and 5 trading show a larger average of liabilities. In almost every case, also, it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class. The returns compared with those of three previous years disclose much improvement already, and a bright prospect for more hereafter. . . . Failures for the week have been 252 against 209 last year."—*Dun's Review, April 10.*

"Business failures remain at the lower level recently reported, 232 this week, compared with 212 last week, 231 in the week a year ago, 225 two years ago, and 211 three years ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 10.*

Lower Prices.—"Pig iron, steel billets, and cast-iron pipe are lower in price, and the demand for steel and iron is not as heavy as it has been, altho the price of Lake ore has been fixed at a low figure and an ore pool formed. Wheat has continued as disappointing as iron as to price, dropping nearly 4 cents a bushel on *Bradstreet's* report of an increase in the world's visible supply last week, instead of a decrease, as expected, due to a larger quantity of wheat in sight abroad Total domestic stocks of wheat April 1 were 37 per cent. smaller than one year ago, and more than 40 per cent. smaller than two years ago. . . .

"Chicago has only about held its own, little, if any, improvement being reported in trade there. St. Louis, more dependent on traffic with the flooded region, reports a decrease in volume of business. Continued rains in Kansas and Missouri emphasize trade depression in that region. . . .

Jobbers at Omaha, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Portland, Ore., report a better demand, notably in dry-goods, oils, paints, glass, shoes, and leather. Prospective advances in the wool tariff are behind another rise in prices of wool and woolens, but cotton goods thus far fail to advance, because restricted production is meeting current demand. Nearly all staples, except those mentioned as having advanced, have declined."—*Bradstreet's, April 10.*

Notes of Encouragement.—"After a week of dulness, which some seized as an opportunity to depress stocks, a vigorous advance came on Thursday, and those which had been most confidently sold advanced from $1 to $2.50 per share. The Supreme Court decision produces as yet no such effects as were feared. Crop prospects are generally good, and dreams of gold exports were made laughable by the reduction of rates by the Bank of England, while railroad earnings are on the whole encouraging. Reports for March aggregate in the United States alone $29,593,230, barely a tenth of 1 per cent. less than last year, and 6.7 per cent. less than in 1892, and are the best since last June. Southern earnings are even larger than in 1892. Eastbound freight slackens with the opening of navigation, but westbound increases in all lines. Payments through clearing houses are 10.2 per cent. larger than last year, and only 18.8 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Foreign trade has not shown the increase in imports which some feared, as the excess over last year was for the week but 7 per cent., and for five weeks past only 3 per cent. Expectation of large imports is somewhat modified, since the provisions of the pending bill deter many shipments."—*Dun's Review, April 10.*

Canadian Trade.—"General trade is comparatively satisfactory at Toronto and prices are steady. There is no marked change at Montreal in either manufacturing or commercial lines, and none is looked for until the opening of navigation and the tariff question is settled. In Nova Scotia cold weather and rough country roads depress trade. There are 32 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against 38 last week, 30 in the week a year ago, and 26 two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto Montreal, and Halifax, amount to $22,342,000, compared with $19,400,000 last week and with $15,353,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 10.*

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THE QUESTIONS impart knowledge and lead to a habit of investigation that will be of value through life. If you gain first prize, the knowledge you have acquired will be worth more to you than the $500 you receive. But whether you win that prize or not, you learn to concentrate your mind, sharpen your wits, and secure most valuable information.

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Do not cease your education when you leave school or college; keep on learning. Horace Greeley said of Lincoln that his success lay largely in the fact that he acquired new knowledge daily and therefore broadened. Get the information that is in these questions. They are not school-book kind; they deal with facts that men, women, boys and girls, ought to know. No university extension lectures can help you as these questions do, because the lectures deal with theoretical knowledge, these questions with practical knowledge.

University Extension Surpassed

Dumb-bells and bicycles may be equally useful in physical development, yet a thousand persons ride their wheels for one that uses dumb-bells. The reason is perfectly evident. Bicycle riding combines pleasure with exercise; the use of dumb-bells is drudgery. So with these questions; they combine pleasure with mental exercise. You cannot start work on the first one without continuing on to the last, and when you finish them you are repaid a hundred fold.

An analysis of the questions shows that they deal with a very large number of different points. That is, in answering fifty questions you investigate fifty subjects and touch upon hundreds of others. History and literature, the Bible and Homer, travel, machinery, and law, operas and music, Shakspere and Scott, Paris and Boston, art and architecture, earthquakes and the heavens, cards and the stage, Napoleon and the North American Indians, the Amazon and the Mississippi, questions of home and of business—all these and a multitude of others are included. Thus, in addition to the pleasure and the mental training, comes the new knowledge that will broaden you as Greeley said it broadened Lincoln. On request, we will forward you sample questions and full particulars of the competition.

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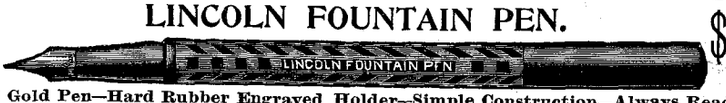

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Do You Suffer From Asthma?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa is, pronounced an assured cure for the disease. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Newell, Iowa, writes that the Kola Plant cured him of severe Asthma of twenty years' standing; Alfred C. Lewis, editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D.C., testifies that it cured him when he could not lie down at night without fear of choking, and many others give similar testimony. It is really a most wonderful discovery. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, The Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. This is very fair, and you should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

California Attractions in April.

During the week commencing Easter Monday, April 19, the people of San Francisco will hold their first carnival of the Golden Gate. For six days and nights a series of most interesting entertainments will be in progress, vying with the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and the Fiesta at Los Angeles. From April 20 to April 24, the Fiesta de Los Angeles will attract and delight visitors from all over the country. For further information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps and time tables, apply to EDWIN HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., or L. H. NUTTING, E. P. A., 349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place (Washington Building), New York.

Current Events.

Monday, April 5.

The Senate (alone in session) passes Mr. Allen's resolution requesting the President to protest to Spain in behalf of General Ruis Rivera; Mr. Elkins advocates discriminating duties on imports in foreign vessels. . . . The President nominates A. E. Buck, of Georgia, Minister to Japan. . . . The United States Supreme Court fixes the second Monday in October for hearing the Joint Traffic Association case. . . . Municipal elections in Ohio show Democratic gains. . . . The Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, fails. . . . The Secretary of the Treasury issues instructions regarding retroactive duties.

The Venezuelan Congress ratifies the arbitration treaty concerning the Guiana boundary dispute. . . . General Gomez is reported slightly wounded by a shell.

Tuesday, April 6.

In the Senate (alone in session) Messrs. Morgan and Hale differ over Cuban resolutions; the bankruptcy bill is discussed. . . . Theodore Roosevelt is nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Navy. . . . Carter Harrison, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Chicago. . . . Michigan cities show 28 silver and 27 Republican victories. . . . The Mississippi River is at the highest stage on record.

The anniversary of the independence of Greece is enthusiastically celebrated in Athens. . . . Mr. Balfour refuses to set apart a day for the discussion of Sir William Harcourt's motion regarding the use of British forces in coercing Greece.

Wednesday, April 7.

President McKinley sends a message to Congress asking relief for flood sufferers and $200,000 is appropriated. . . . Mr. Morgan speaks on Cuban belligerency in the Senate. . . . Mr. Simpson attacks Speaker Reed's policy in the House. . . . McKinley takes a trip on the *Dolphin*. . . . The South Carolina supreme court, by an equal division decides, that "no man may keep liquor in his house or place of business for a lawful purpose, such as personal use, unless the vessel in which it is kept has a certificate on it from the State Liquor Commission." . . . The German Government files with the State Department a protest against the differential duties on sugar of the Dingley bill.

Cretan insurgents give notice of a projected attack on Kisama. . . . President Krüger orders his grandson tried for insulting Queen Victoria.

Thursday, April 8.

Mr. Morgan continues his speech on Cuba; Mr. Nelson opposes the Torrey bankruptcy bill in the Senate (the House does not meet). . . . The Italian Government files a protest at the State Department against prohibitory duties on oranges and lemons. . . . The President appoints John W. Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin to devise measures to protect Bering Sea seal herds.

The Porte is said to have offered to withdraw troops after the Greeks if the powers guarantee to pacify Crete. . . . Dr. Lueger, anti-Semitic leader, is reelected burgomaster of Vienna. . . . Fighting is reported from Pinar del Rio, Cuba. . . . There is a demonstration of unemployed in Toronto, Can.

Friday, April 9.

The Mississippi River reaches a higher stage at New Orleans than ever before recorded; rations for 40,000 people are asked for from Greenville, Miss. . . . $823,000 belonging to the Illinois State University is tied up in the broken Globe Savings Bank, Chicago; warrants are issued for officials. . . . Mayor Strong vetoes the Greater New York charter. . . . A legislative committee begins an investigation of charges of bribery affecting Populist officials of Kansas.

Greek irregulars cross the frontier of Thessaly and fight with the Turks. . . . It is stated that Great Britain has secured Inyack Island, at the entrance to Delagoa Bay.

Saturday, April 10.

Mr. Simpson speaks against Speaker Reed's policy in the House, which alone is in session. . . . The flood situation is unchanged. . . . Ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, dies in Washington.

The invasion of Macedonia creates excitement and fighting continues. . . . It is reported that four British members have been chosen for a chess match between the House of Commons and the American Congress.

Sunday, April 11.

The outlook in the Mississippi delta is more hopeful because the flood begins to recede. . . .

Some details of fighting in Macedonia are reported; a special session of the Boule is called. . . . Japan is said to have decided to send two warships to Hawaii, stopping emigration meanwhile.

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The Weavers have spared no pains to make this season's patterns of Linen Batistes more attractive than ever. This is evidenced by the great variety of weaves and the deft introduction of bright silk threads either as part of the ground work or in embroidery effects.

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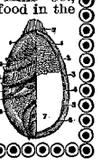

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Novel Prize Competition.

The announcement made by The Century Co. on another page will interest many readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. It is nothing less than a prize competition which from the necessities of the case is of the most educating character. Three lots or series of questions are asked, and cash prizes are to be given for answers. The range of subjects is large, varied, and covers every field of useful and practical knowledge.

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THE LUNGS AND THE DISEASES WHICH AFFECT OUR BREATHING.

Scientific Facts of Vital Interest to Everybody.

Forty out of every hundred people who die of disease lose their lives by some form of throat or lung complaint.

This frightful sacrifice of precious human life before the middle of its average duration is reached is wholly unnecessary and results from ignorance, neglect, and malpractice.

Throat and lung diseases constitute such a small part of the whole sickness that they could not possibly cause FORTY PER CENT. of the gross mortality were they rightly understood by general physicians.

It is because their usual treatment is not governed by those principles which have become axioms of medical science in the successful treatment of inflamed and ulcerated organs in other parts of the body.

It is because all their early and most curable stages are wholly wasted in vain attempts to reach the lungs through the stomach and general system, instead of attacking the disease in the lungs while it is yet mild and could be easily removed by direct medication.

MEDICAL SCIENCE REQUIRES THE DIRECT APPLICATION OF REMEDIES TO ALL INFLAMED, ULCERATED and GERM-INFECTED PARTS, and no cure can result without it.

All throat and lung complaints begin and have their seat in the lining membranes of the tubes, air passages, and cells of the throat and lungs. They are purely local diseases and can only be removed by the DIRECT APPLICATION OF HEALING REMEDIES TO THE INTERNAL SURFACES OF THOSE ORGANS.

By inhaling medicine in a volatile state we carry them through every air passage, tube, and cell of the breathing organs, and produce a direct healing action on the very seat of all lung cases. If the physician knows what to inhale and has experience in its strength and proper adaptation to the various stages and forms of lung disease his patient has a fair chance of cure—but without local treatment and the knowledge to rightly apply it, no chance whatever.

INHALATION IS THE ONLY WAY THESE DISEASES EVER HAVE BEEN OR CAN POSSIBLY BE REACHED, their seat being in the internal lining of the breathing organs, which can only be penetrated by medicated air, gas or the most delicate vapors. If we do not treat them by medicated inhalations, we DO NOT TREAT THE DISEASED PARTS AT ALL, and cannot possibly expect to restore them to health.

Inhalation is, therefore, the only common-sense treatment for any form of Bronchial or Pulmonary Disease and the only possible means of bringing specific germicides to act upon and expel the germs of consumption from the lungs.

In the light of our present knowledge of these diseases, to treat Bronchitis, Asthma, and Pulmonary Catarrh through the stomach is to conduct them by the most direct road into consumption. Whoever misleads the people into believing they can be cured by such treatment deceives them to their own death and ought to be held criminally answerable.

If medicating the general system would cure local diseases, why do physicians all over the world insist on the necessity of local treatment for the eye, the ear, the womb, and every other organ that can be reached by local remedies? It is because they know they could not cure them in any other way. If they could, their present treatment of all female diseases would be an outrage against modesty and decency. Nothing justifies it but the necessity of applying remedies directly to all inflamed or ulcerated parts, whether it be the womb, the eye, or the lungs.

I often wonder why those doctors who delude their patients having Bronchitis and other lung complaints into trusting their stomach medication and hypodermic nostrums do not try to cure the itch by putting sulphur ointment into the stomach, or wrestle with ascarides in the bowels by hypodermic injections of vermifuge! Sulphur and vermifuge are certain remedies for these diseases when locally applied, but would not cure in any other way.

Colds, Grippe, and Congestion of the Lungs are the starting-points from which all cases of Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Asthma begin, and THE FAILURE of all general treatment by the stomach TO CURE THESE IS THE REAL CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

I have before me the records of over 5,000 cases of lung disease, which have come under my care during the past six years. Ninety-seven per cent. of them date the beginning of their lung sickness to attacks of cold or grippe. which resulted in congestion of the lungs and left a soreness of the chest, or an irritation of the throat or some cough which they did not at the time think serious, but through bad treatment and neglect it went on and brought them to consumption.

Every case of Cold, Grippe, Inflammation, or Congestion of the lining of the air passages endangers your life by Consumption if you neglect it, but can be easily and quickly cured only by local treatment by inhalation.

Bronchial, Asthmatic, or Pneumonic disease, in which such attacks result before Consumption begins, are all easily and quickly cured by this treatment. Were they all so treated and cured, 97 per cent. of the deaths by Consumption would be prevented and the thousands of precious lives now being sacrificed by that disease would be saved.

These are plain truths, proved by statistics and the history of the origin and development of Consumption in thousands of cases.

Ask those of your friends who are afflicted, and in almost every instance they will not only tell you of the cold, grippe, congestion, or bronchial attack in which their diseases began, but how they were deceived and misled into thinking it only a slight bronchial affection, which would soon get well, until they were in the grasp of Consumption—that the failure to obtain help for the mild and curable conditions by stomach treatment brought them to their present state and left them to struggle for life against the germs of tuberculosis.

If such facts do not teach people the folly of treating lung complaints through the stomach, nothing that can be said will save them from the sufferings and death they wilfully bring upon themselves.

Another delusion which people have been taught to believe is that they can run away from lung disease by going South or North, East or West, as the case may be. In cold weather they are sent down to the humid and malarious atmosphere among the swamps and lagoons of Florida, which the hotel-keepers, railway circulars, and local doctors tell them is the very thing they need! The result is they come back worse than they went, with their disease more firmly seated.

In warm weather they are told to go into high mountainous regions, where the air is so thin and poor that their feeble hearts and inflamed lungs are strained beyond their strength and generally made worse instead of better.

If it were right to send them to the seashore in the South, it cannot be right to send them two or three thousand feet above the sea level in the North.

The truth is, no known climate or elevation in the world will cure consumption. It is as common among the natives in the Adirondacks, in Colorado and in the South as in any other parts of the country.

I have at this time among my patients many who went as miners to Colorado in strong health, contracted the disease there and now appeal to me for local treatment to save them in that climate.

The same thing is true of California. I have scores of patients in all the southern counties of that State who contracted the disease there, and now look to me to save them by medicated air inhalations.

The best place for the curative treatment of weak and diseased lungs is where the air is dense, rich and pure, just far enough from the seacoast to escape its humid atmosphere, chilling winds and oppressive fogs, and dry enough to avoid all chance of malaria. A hundred feet above the sea level and twenty miles from the coast is of all others the best. Anything above a hundred feet elevation is an evil rather than a benefit, and the evil is made greater by every additional foot of elevation.

The fad of sending patients with weak and sore lungs to the Adirondacks, Catskills, and Colorado shows a lack of knowledge of the physiology of the lungs and of the requirements of the disease. High altitudes increase the danger of hemorrhage, lower the nutrition of the body, prevent the proper purification of the blood, and expose them to the constant peril of death by heart failure.

THESE ARE FOUR SCIENTIFIC FACTS which every LUNG SPECIALIST KNOWS AND EVERY INTELLIGENT PHYSICIAN OUGHT TO KNOW. To disregard them is to send thousands every year to untimely graves.

The coast lines of New England and the damp, malarious shores of Long Island are particularly objectionable for all who are predisposed to lung complaints.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
Specialist in Throat and Lung Diseases,
117 West 45th Street, New York.

NOTE.—Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST can obtain Dr. Hunter's book free by addressing him as above.

Free. A Wonderful Shrub. Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, N. Y., as told in the New York *World* of recent date. He was cured by Alkavis, after, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing to die. Similar testimony of extraordinary cures of kidney and bladder diseases of long standing comes from many other sufferers, and 1,200 hospital cures have been recorded in 30 days. Up to this time the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

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CHESS.

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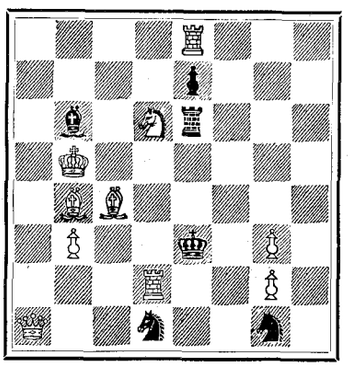
Problem 197.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

(Has the reputation of being a great two-er.)

Black—Six Pieces.

K on K 6; B on Q Kt 3; Kts on K Kt 8, Q 8; R on K 3; P on K 2.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on Q Kt 5; Q on Q R sq; Bs on Q B 4, Q Kt 4; Kt on Q 6; Rs on K 8, Q 2; Ps on K Kt 2 and 3, Q Kt 3.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 193.

1.	R—B 6 / K—B 4	2.	R—Q Kt 6 / K x R	3. B—Q 4, mate
		2.	..... / Any other	3. R—Kt 5, mate
1.	..... / K—Q 5	2.	R x B P ch / K—K 6	3. Kt—B sq, mate

Other variations easily found.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, "Spifflicator," New York city; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; N. Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; the Rev. H. W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; "E. B. J.," Washington; V. Brent, New Orleans; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.

Mrs. Wright sends solution of 190 and 192. F. H. Johnston, the Rev. H. W. Knox, "E. B. J," V. Brent; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala., found the way of doing 192. C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa., the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa., were successful with 191.

The World's Championship Match.

SEVENTEENTH GAME.

Notes by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.

Lasker's last win in the great Moscow match was a somewhat brilliant affair, especially the conclusion, beginning with the sacrifice of the Bishop.

STEINITZ. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2
5 P—K 3	Castles
6 Q—Kt 3	Q Kt—Q 2
7 Kt—B 3	P—B 3

The value of this move, as superseding the ordinary fianchetto development, deserves consideration.

8 B—Q 3	P x P
9 B x P	P—Kt 4

The move of a successful player, who has wins to burn.

10 B—K 2	P—Q R 3
11 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5

Showing Mr. Steinitz that he should have Castled last move.

12 Kt—Kt sq	P—B 4
13 Q Kt—Q 2	B—Kt 2
14 P—R 5	P x P
15 P x P	Kt—Q 4
16 B—K 3	B—Q 3
17 Kt—B 4	B—B 2
18 B—Kt 5	P—B 3
19 B—Q 2	Q—K 2
20 Kt—K 3	Q R—Kt sq
21 B—B 4	K R—Q sq
22 Castles K R	Kt—B sq
23 K R—K sq	Q—B 2
24 Kt—B sq	K—R sq
25 Kt—Kt 3	B x Kt
26 R P x B	Kt—Kt 3
27 Q—Q 3	R—Q 3
28 R—K 2	B home
29 Kt—K sq	Q—Q 2
30 Kt—B 2	P—K 4

The entering wedge to the final operations. There is also a little surprise brewing for Mr. Steinitz.

31 Doubles Rooks	B—Kt 2
32 Q—Kt 3	B—B 3

Menacing B—R 5, which White thinks he can meet with capture of Pawn, but thereby he falls into a deep trap.

33 Kt x Kt P	Kt x Kt
34 B x Kt	R x P
35 Q—B 3	B x Kt P

The trap sprung. Black menaces Q—R 6, so White must take the Bishop, but presently he must give up a Rook in return.

36 K x B	Q—B 3 ch
37 R in	R x R
38 R x R	Q x R ch
39 K—Kt sq	Q—Kt 2
40 B—B 5	R—Q sq
41 B—K 2	P—K 5
42 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—K 4
43 B—K 3	Kt—Q 6
44 B—Kt 6	R—Q B sq
45 Q—Q 4	P—K R 3
46 K—R 2	Kt—K 4
47 Q home	R—B 6
48 Q—Q 6	Kt—B 6 ch
49 K—Kt 2	Q—K B 2
50 P—Kt 4	

To head off Q—R 4.

	50 Q—R 7
51 B—B sq	Kt—R 6 ch
52 K—Kt sq	R—B 8
53 B—K 3	Kt—B 6 ch
54 K—Kt 2	R x B

The ending is pretty. If White takes Rook he is mated in four moves.

55 Q x R P	R—Kt 8 ch
56 K—R 3	Q—Q 4
57 Q—B 8 ch	K—R 2
58 P—R 6	R—R 8 ch
59 K—Kt 2	Kt—R 5 ch

And Mr. Steinitz resigns the game and the match. If he takes the Rook Q—Q 8 ch and Q—K B 8 beats him right off.

It is now generally conceded that Mr. Lasker is stronger than the Steinitz of to-day. Whether he could have beaten the Steinitz of 1873 is another question.

Personally, we are inclined to place Lasker as only second to Morphy among the masters of any age. In his general services to the game, coupled with his 28-year championship, Mr. Steinitz, however, has never been approached by any other player, and he will be remembered for his great services as long as the game shall endure.

A CORRECTION.

In the 13th game, White's 13th move should have been B—K 2 instead of P—K 2; and Black's 24th should have been R—Kt 3 ch instead of K—Kt 3.

STEINITZ'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Lasker has issued the following appeal in behalf of Mr. Steinitz:

"SIR: I write to ask you to help through the means of your highly valued Chess column, toward the raising of a testimonial for the unfortunate old man who has fallen ill of melancholia at Moscow. The great merits of old Mr. Steinitz for the cause of Chess are universally known, and the Chess world should certainly care for him and his family in his present condition, were it only as an acknowledgment of its obligations for his past work. The old man, I believe, had many adversaries, but I trust that his misfortune will find his former opponents generous and his admirers not wanting in liberality. Personally I shall contribute ten guineas toward the purse to be raised.

"EMANUEL LASKER."

Mr. Steinitz has recovered from his illness and is in Vienna.

Ladies in Chess.

Mrs. W. J. Baird, the "Queen of Chess," won the Ladies' Championship at the Sussex Chess Congress, Brighton, England. She did not lose a game. At the close of the Congress, Lasker played simultaneously against thirty-nine antagonists, among whom were the present and past champion of Sussex and the champion of Hampshire. Lasker won all the games in less than five hours.

A "Ladies' International Chess Congress," in commemoration of Queen Victoria's long reign, will be held in the Hotel Cecil, London, on June 22. H. R. H. Princess Charles of Denmark (Princess Maud of Wales) is the patroness of the Congress. Among other distinguished patrons are the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell) the Earl of Dartrey, Baron Albert de Rothschild, Sir George Newnes, Bart., Mr. A. Atherley-Jones, Q.C., M.P., Mr. H. Seton-Karr, M.P., Mr. John Parnell, M.P. Herr Lasker, Mr. H. B. Pillsbury. The tournament prizes will be: first £60 (given by Sir George Newnes), second £50, third £40, fourth £30, fifth £20, sixth £15. A special brilliancy prize of £20 (given by Baron Rothschild) and others will also be awarded.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is as follows: Pillsbury, 8; Showalter, 7; Draws, 3.

SEVENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Kt 4	P—K 4	18 P—Q Kt 3	P-Q R 4 (c)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 P—Kt 3	B—R 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	20 Q—Q 2	Q R—K sq
4 Castles	Kt x P	21 B—Kt 2	Q-B 4 ch (d)
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	22 K—R sq	B—Kt 2
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	23 R—K 5	Q—Q 3
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	24 Q R—K sq	P—Q 5 (e)
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	25 Kt—K 4	P—B 4
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	26 K—Kt sq	B x Kt (f)
10 R—K sq	Kt—B 4	27 Q RxB (g)	Kt—Kt 4
11 Kt—Q 4	Kt—K 3	28 R x Kt	R x R
12 Kt-B 5 (a)	P—B 3	29 QxR P	R (K 5) x P
13 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	30 Q x P (B4)	R—B 8 ch
14 P—K B 4	P x P	31 K—Kt 2	R (Bsq)-B7 ch
15 Q x P	P—Q 3	32 K—R 3	Q—K 3 ch
16 Q—K 4	P—Q 4	33 R—Kt 4	R—K R 8
17 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 3 (b)	34 Resigns (mate in 4 moves)	

Miron, in the New York *Clipper*, suggests that "the reader who wants to get the most amusement possible out of this ending will stop after White's 30, and try how soon he can force mate."

Notes by Pillsbury and Showalter in the New York Tribune.

(a) 12 Kt x Kt is perhaps better.

(b) 17 Q—B 3 is perhaps better.

(c) 18 .., Kt x P; 19 B x Kt, R x B; 20 R—K 8 ch, R—B sq; 21 R x R, Q x R; 22 Kt x P, with the better game. 18 .., B—Q 2 would have been better for Black.

(d) 21 .., P—K Kt 4 would give rise to many risky but interesting variations. Black, however, feared the open diagonal.

(e) 24 .., P—B 4 was probably stronger.

(f) Black has been playing all along for the sacrifice of Kt by 26 .., Kt x B P. It is unsound, however, owing ultimately to Kt—Kt 3. 26 Q—Q Kt 3 for Black was the strongest move.

(g) A blunder. K R x B was the proper move, winning at least a Pawn. Pillsbury says in reference to this move: "Here, I entirely overlooked Black's reply, losing, thereby, the exchange immediately, and, practically, the game."

"A Coruscating Brilliant."

The latest Chess-magazine is the *Magyar Sakkujság*, and hails from Hungary. Charousek and Maroczy are on the editorial staff. The following game, "Miron," in the New York *Clipper*, says "*will fire every Magyar to the pitch of wanting* the magazine. We have read a good many games with exciting *coups* and startling situations, but very, very few with so many coruscations of Chess brilliancy crowded into so small a place."

Petroff's Defense.

G. MAYER.	DR. A. STEINER.	G. MAYER.	DR. A. STEINER.
1 P—Kt 4	P—K 4	11 Q x K B	Q Kt—B 3
2 K Kt-B 3	K Kt—B 3	12 Q P x P	Q B—Kt 5 ch
3 P—Q 4	K P x P	13 K B—K 2	Q B x B ch
4 P—K 5	K Kt—K 5	14 K x Q B	K R x P ch
5 Q—K 2	K B—Kt 5 ch	15 K home	Q—K R 5!
6 K—Q sq	P—Q 4	16 P—K Kt 3	R x R P!!
7 P x P *e.p.*	P—K B 4	17 K R-Kt sq	Q—Kt 5
8 Kt—Kt 5	Castles	18 Q—Q B 4	P—Q 6
9 Kt x Kt	B P x Kt	19 Q Kt—B 3 and Black mates in two! Bravo!	
10 Q—B 4	K—R sq		

"Dr. S. We cannot read your explanations, but, evidently, your Hungarian wine has some peculiarly exhilarating qualities."

Chess-Nuts.

John Calhoun Pickett, of Northampton, Mass., is the champion of Yale University. Mr. Pickett is a Freshman.

W. E. Napier, the boy-expert, only sixteen years of age, is the champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, having won first place in the recent Tourney against Helms, Marshall, Tatum, Breckinridge, and Ruth.

During a recent visit to England, Lasker played, in six days, 152 games, winning 143, losing 2, and drawing 7. Just think of it! Only two games lost out of 152 against the strongest players of Hereford, Birmingham, and Brighton.

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